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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Attempting 'To Distort' Truth of Soviet Offers [Levin] AA 1
Comparison of Moscow Press Conference 22 Oct [IZVESTIYA 24 Oct] AA 2
U.S., Canada Institute Officials on Disarmament AA 2
Brandt Interviewed on Disarmament Outlook [IZVESTIYA 20 Oct] AA 7
Zhukov Compares U.S., Soviet Approaches to Peace AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN Special Committee Examines Apartheid CC 1
UN Committee Report CC 1
USSR Stance CC 1
Soviet Position Praised CC 2
TASS Cites U.S. 'Insulting Attacks' Against UN [Lyuty] CC 2
Libyan UN Delegate Cited on Gorbachev Speech CC 3
Paper Views Updating of NATO Tactical Aircraft [Krasnov, Silin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Oct] CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Businesslike Approach' by Shultz Hoped For A 1
Criticism of Reagan Speech at UN Continues A 1
Zhukov Rejects Summit Stance [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Oct] A 1
European Allies Ignored A 3
Attempt To Divert Attention A 4
World Leaders' Criticism [PRAVDA 28 Oct] A 5
Western Press Criticism Cited A 6
Attempt To 'Displace Priorities' A 7
U.S. Embarking on 'Direct Intervention' in Africa A 7
U.S. Waging 'Undeclared War' Against Cambodia [Yakovlev] A 8

NORTHEAST ASIA

Demichev Meets MPR Culture Minister Sumyaa C 1
U.S. Plans for Japan Straits Termed 'Dangerous' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Oct] C 1
Japanese 'Proposal' on SDI Participation Noted C 1
U.S. Imposes Its Will on Allies [Afonin] C 1
U.S. Trade War, Deficit Cause 'Frenzied Arms Race' [Andrianov] C 2

Nakasone Forced To Limit Defense Spending C 3
Korea Unification Conference Opens in Geneva C 3
Conference Reported C 4
DPRK Foreign Minister Supports USSR Initiatives C 4
Aims of FRG Defense Minister's ROK Visit Criticized C 4
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 23 Oct]
Mongolian Government Supports Pact Meeting Results C 5

SOUTH ASIA

Ziaul Haq Interview on U.S. Television Cited D 1
[Matyash]
U.S. 'Ideological Aggression' Against DRA Hit D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Oct]
PRAVDA Catalogs U.S.-Supported 'Crimes' Against DRA D 4
[25 Oct]
U.S. Extending 'Undeclared War' Against DRA D 5
[Kharkov]
Correspondent Talks With DRA's Shahnawaz Tanay D 6
IZVESTIYA on Afghan Rebels' Radio Stations, Press D 6
[28 Oct]
Afghan Security Forces Rout Counterrevolutionaries D 7
Afghan Rebels Fire on Herat Mosque D 7
Pakistan, U.S. Coordinate 'Anti-Afghan' Policy D 8
[Beloshapko]
CPI Praises Soviet Proposals, Gandhi Visit D 9
Missionaries' Linked With Union Carbide, Bhopal D 10

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ryabov Delegation Arrives in Indonesia for Talks E 1
[Jakarta]
New Zealand Protests French S. Pacific Nuclear Test E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Komsomol's Mishin Meets CSSR's Husak 24 Oct F 1
[Nefedov, Sagidov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Demichev Interviewed on Budapest Culture Forum F 1
[Nartynova, Maksimov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 23 Oct]
PRAVDA Reports Zhivkov Speech to Gorbachev [26 Oct] F 3
Hungary's Losonczi Supports USSR Initiatives F 4
Poland Protests 'Ceaseless' U.S. Interference F 4
PRAVDA 26 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Talyzin, Arkhipov Receive Austrian Finance Minister G 1
Ponomarev, Danish CP Discuss Interparty Relations G 1
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
Italian Communist Delegation Visits 20-27 Oct G 3
[PRAVDA 28 Oct]
USSR-Finnish Protocol Emphasizes Energy Construction G 3
[IZVESTIYA 23 Oct]
Scope of UK Antinuclear Movement Detailed G 4
[Gorshkov]
Luxembourg Official Views Anniversary of Relations G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Shultz To Transfer Peres Messages to Kremlin [Jerusalem] H 1
As-Sa'iqah Delegation Hold Talks in Moscow H 1
Voss-Led Delegation Visits Algerian City H 1
Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets H 2
Suslikov Meets With Security Committee [Beirut] H 2
Suslikov, Birri Discuss Hostages [Beirut] H 2
Iranians Reach 'No Positive Results' [AFP] H 2
Kuwaiti Paper Says Soviets Killed [AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 27 Oct] H 3
CPSU Official Brutents Arrives in Syria H 3
Sudan Releases Arrested U.S. Citizen H 4
Kuwaiti Paper on Libyan-Soviet Differences [AL-QABAS 17 Oct] H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mengistu to Visit Moscow 'End of October' J 1
Renamo Kills 74 Civilians in Mozambique J 1
Commentator Discusses African National Congress [Demidov] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Shevardnadze, Castro Discuss Policy Issues K 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Comments on Reagan UN Speech K 2
Further on CPSU Greetings to Venezuelan CP Congress [PRAVDA 26 Oct] K 3

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Editorial Discusses Draft CPSU Program [27 Oct] R 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on New CPSU Program [27 Oct] R 4
Presidium Ask for Planning, Budget Reports R 7
CPSU Draft Program Published in Brochure Form R 8
Paper Reports 'Transfer' for Ukraine Minister [PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 Oct] R 8
Receives Award [PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 Oct] R 8
Surgay Appointed Ukrainian Minister of Coal Industry [PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 Oct] R 9
Ryazan Obkom Attitude to PRAVDA Criticism Viewed [PRAVDA 25 Oct] R 9
Yelena Bonner Reportedly To Leave USSR [DPA] R 10

Vorotnikov Attends Transport Workers' Day Meeting R 11
Grishin Addresses Production Workers' Meeting R 11
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Grishin Addresses Meeting of Raykom Leaders R 20
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Oct]
Ministry Party Chiefs Briefed at CPSU CC R 21
[IZVESTIYA 25 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Criticizes Paper Industry Minister Busygin R 22
[22 Oct]
Zimyanin Speakes at Voronezh Party Conference R 23
Lvov Oblast Education Reform Work Criticized R 24
Eminent Scientist, Central Committee Member Dies R 25

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RSFSR Ministers Examine 9-Month State Plan Results S 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Oct]
Energy Official Notes Heat, Power Supply Problems S 3
Briefs: Uzbek Dam; Azerbaijan Oil Transportation S 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Research Aboard Orbital Station Continues U 1
Briefs: Supply to Polar Workers; New Ilyuhin U 1
Passenger Plane; Halley's Comet Pictures,
Probe; Computer Designed Generator

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Lizichev Addresses Baltic Regiment Party Meeting V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Oct]
Marshal Koldunov Addresses Unit Party Meeting V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct]
Army Political Directorate Plans Document Debate V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct]
Assignments of Military Officers V 3
Volga Military District V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Oct]
Central Group of Forces V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Oct]
Siberian Military District V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct]

U.S. ATTEMPTING 'TO DISTORT' TRUTH OF SOVIET OFFERS

LD282152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opens in Brussels on Tuesday [29 October]. As a dispatch from the DPA agency reports, on the agenda are the issues of modernizing strategic nuclear weapons at the disposal of the North Atlantic bloc and also -- I quote from the DPA dispatch -- U.S. and Soviet research in the field of creating [sozdaniye] space defenses against missiles. The very way the issue is formulated -- with such a slant to it -- is clearly provocative. In fact, the USSR has again and again authoritatively stated that it is not engaged in developing space strike weapons. However, those who set the tone in NATO repeat their own words. Why and what for? I'll ask my colleague Viktor Levin to answer these questions.

Indeed, there is no way one can disregard the attempts by NATO circles to distort the truth -- these attempts are obvious. It is already known in Brussels that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger intends to devote a great deal of attention at the Nuclear Planning Group meeting to the matter of how -- as the Pentagon asserts -- the USSR is engaged in developing [razrabotka] space weapons. At the same time, an important official in the U.S. State Department -- Holmes, director of the Bureau for Military-Political Affairs [title as heard] also in Brussels on the eve of the Nuclear Planning Group meeting -- assured journalists at a news conference that the USSR allegedly has, despite the moratorium announced by them at the beginning of April on the deployment [razvertivaniye] of SS-20 missiles, almost until mid-September continued work on developing [sozdaniye] fixed installations to launch such missiles.

This is frank attempt by the United States to distort the Soviet stance and twist the truth. And, this is being done to justify and substantiate the continuing U.S. course toward the creation [sozdaniye] of its own space strike weapons and the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles. But, the question arises as to whether the Washington politicans are really seriously counting on the facts being unknown to the West Europeans.

Speaking in Paris, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set out the fresh and far-reaching Soviet peace initiatives. Our country proposed to the United States that they reach agreement on completely banning space strike weapons and reduce by 50 percent their own nuclear missiles within range of each other on both sides. A week ago, at a news conference in Moscow Comrade Akhromeyev, marshal of the Soviet Union, when replying to one of the questions from Western journalists unambiguously said we are not working to create [sozdaniye] space strike weapons and are not developing [razrabativayem] antimissile defense systems for the country.

The problems of medium-range nuclear weapons were extremely clearly set out. Comrade Gorbachev also said in Paris that we are not only observing the unilaterally introduced moratorium on the deployment of new SS-20 missiles, we have also taken missiles deployed in response to the installation of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe off the combat roster. Now the USSR has 243 SS-20 missile units on combat duty in the European zone. Here too, is perfect clarity, however, the U.S. side stubbornly continues to disseminate fables.

This stance can only be explained by the United States not displaying the slightest desire to renounce its own militaristic plans and at the same time trying to evade a constructive response to the Soviet initiative

Indeed, it has reached the stage where the West Europeans tried to urge the United States to respond to the essence to the Soviet proposals at President Reagan's meeting with the leaders of five major capitalist states -- I recall that France refused to take part in it -- but, as is clear from Reagan's latest radio address, the U.S. side has once again refused to heed these calls. So, in order to give their negative stance the appearance of being well-founded, high-ranking representatives of the U.S. administration are resorting to distorting the truth. But this kind of stance not only fails as a response, it evokes new questions, which are extremely unpleasant for Washington, even among the U.S. partners in NATO.

COMPARISON OF MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE 22 OCT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 October carries in its Morning Edition on page 5 a TASS report on the 22 October Moscow press conference given by G.M. Korniyenko, Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, and L.M. Zamyatin on the new Soviet proposals on questions of space and nuclear arms. The IZVESTIYA report, titled "Curbing the Arms Race; Press Conference in Moscow," has been compared with the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian version published in the 24 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA2, revealing the following variation:

Page AA7, following last paragraph, in IZVESTIYA reads:

Question: The USSR says it is not opposed to fundamental research in the ABM field. Could the Soviet Union not agree to research work, including the creation [sozdaniye] of models and tests on them?

Answer: Fundamental research can be carried out, but only if it is not aimed at creating [sozdaniye] space weapons. Any work connected with developments [otrabotki] and tests on mockups, test models, and individual units and components is inadmissable. Everything created for the subsequent design and production of the corresponding space strike systems must be banned. (adding two paragraphs)

U.S. CANADA INSTITUTE OFFICIALS ON DISARMAMENT

LD290229 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 OCT 85

[Panel discussion entitled "Top Priority," hosted by Vladimir Posner, with scientists Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, both of the USA and Canada Studies Institute -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Posner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen, this is Vladimir Posner and today in "Top Priority" we will be looking at the recent Soviet proposal in the area of arms limitation, arms control, on the eve of the summit in Geneva. Today we have with us on the panel two distinguished scientists, Dr Radiomir Boganov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, both of the USA and Canada Studies Institute. Now, let's begin with the major Soviet proposal which is kind of two-pronged. On the one hand we say that there must be an absolute prohibition or a banning of space strike weapons. On the other hand, we offer -- we propose a 50 percent radical cut in nuclear arms that can reach each other's territory. Now, one of the questions that comes up is why do the two have to be connected. Why can't we talk simply about reducing nuclear arms without pulling in as part of the equation the whole business of space strike weapons. Perhaps, Dr Plekhanov, you might care to look at it.

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that to answer it one has to look at the rationale behind the SDI. The SDI is supposed to enable the United States to neutralize a strike by offensive missiles from the Soviet Union.

[Posner] Right.

[Plekhanov] We have to think in scenarios in which the United States would strike first. Now if the United States is continuing, as it is, with modernization of its offensive potential with all the new systems coming into operation and at the same time is trying to develop this kind of a shield which will protect if not the whole territory then the command and control centers and its offensive weapons, the ICBM's in the first place, then this combination looks to us as a very serious threat. Attempts to separate these two issues, no matter what -- no matter how well they -- how well-meaning they may sound, they really don't solve the problem.

[Posner] What about the argument now that the 50 percent cut in nuclear weapons that can reach each other's territory is basically to the advantage of the Soviet Union?

[Bogdanov] You know, it's the usual story. Whenever we lay down something on the table the other side always say oh, it's propaganda, its advantage is only for the Soviet Union. But you know the story is very simple and the case is a very simple one. What the American side is objecting to [is] that we take into account their INF's and strategic delivery vehicles. And they say that we will have to cut our INF's by 50 percent, but they will not cut their own by a single one. It's another, you know, myth. It's another lie. Number one, whatever you may have in mind, you know, INF's for the Soviet Union, since they can reach our territory, not only reach, mind you, but strike our hard targets, our command and control centers, since we know -- and by the way nobody makes a secret out of it -- that they are decapitation weapons, the most dangerous, you know, what you face in the nuclear war. Why we should take them as something very special, kind of sanctuary because they belong to the Americans, on the European territory? For us, it makes no difference since your own life is at stake on the European territory, (?on Spanish) or -- I don't know. They are strategic because they strike our territory and if you come to the beginning of the SALT process, we had come to an agreement with the Americans, what means strategic, whatmeans gray-area weapons, and things like that. What is beyond, beginning from 5,000 kms. And beyond 5,000 kms.

[Posner] (?Kilometer range).

[Bogdanov] Range, range, this is strategic. It is strategic. Now there is no bit of truth that they will have only to cut their own weapons systems on the European territory. We are going to cut our systems, too, and very heavily. If you are not prejudiced, if you are really fair (?now) you will look in number of -- [changes thought] -- first, of all, in Mr Gorbachev's statement in Paris that we are coming down as much as 243 systems, missiles, in...

[Posner interrupts]

[Bogdanov] SS-20'S. In Europe we are cutting down, that we are freezing this level, not only on European territory but on the Asian part, too. That in case, in case there is a very favorable and productive response from the other side, some other possibilities are possible, so what is not fair from our side?

[Posner] Well, what about....

[Bogdanov interrupts] Why, you know, I wish I were in the American position.

[Posner] You do?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I wish I were, from the point of view of security, because I can understand American way of thinking, having Canada on one side and Mexico on the other side.

But they are sitting on our neck, literally speaking, aiming at our head, so it's quite a different understanding of security.

[Posner] OK, OK, but what about the American view that if they take away their INF's then Europe is in danger. They brought them in supposedly to protect Europe. Now if they take them out, what happens to the Europeans? There's that argument, isn't there?

[Plekhanov] But the American missiles are not theonly nuclear missiles that NATO has in Europe. There are also British and French and it's a growing and quite substantial nuclear potential which can obliterate all the industrial centers in the Soviet....

[Bogdanov interrupts] Don't forget there are forward-based systems.

[Plekhanov] Oh, yes, on American aircraft carriers, there are nuclear-powered aircraft -- nuclear armed aircraft.

[Bogdanov] F-111, F-111. Then they have their carrier air force, A-6 and A-7, they were there long before, long before INF's were deployed in Europe themselves.

[Posner] Do you think the Soviet Union would be willing to totally do away with its intermediate range missiles if there was agreement reached with the British and the French about their doing away with all of their missiles?

[Plekhanov] Of course, provided that the American missiles are removed as well.

[Posner] Right. Well, now, another question that comes up in connection with the proposal that had been made by the Soviet Union. Let's take a look at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative body of the Warsaw Pact. One of the things that was said there was that the Warsaw Pact countries would be very happy to suggest, or would like to see the United States and the Soviet Union come to the following agreement -- If both countries would take upon themselves not to create conventional military weapons of the same scope and magnitude of power as weapons of mass annihilation, number one; and, number two, to freeze all the military forces of both countries at the level that will be attained by 1 January, 1986, both on their national territories and beyond that. Now, how do you feel about those propositions? Do you think they are realistic?

[Bogdanov] They are very much realist [as heard]. You know, there is a growing feeling, not only among experts but among politicians that the so-called conventional weapons become more and more powerful to that extent that oneday we may say, look, where is the difference between nuclear and conventional? So if you get rid of nuclear weapons in Europe, you create nuclear-free corridors, zones, whatever it is, and if you have all that on your neck, the newest conventional weapons with a very high powerful, very high striking power, which can destroy a city like any other nuclear weapon, then, of course, you don't solve the problem, and I think this proposal is a very, very important one because it focuses on the other danger, that we should simultaneously deal with both. There is another problem of the freeze on the level of the arms forces [as heard] on 1 January. I think it's the important proposal and I believe if I were on the American side I would look at that proposal very carefully because we mean not only European territory but we mean the other territories, too, and people in Pentagon will understand what does it mean and I believe it goes, you know, in the right direction. If you are fair enough to think it over then you may come to the conclusion maybe it's very good proposal.

[Posner] I'd like to get back just for a minute to this 50 percent cut which a lot of people are talking about in nuclear arms that reach each other's territory.

There are some Americans who say that the proposal is unfair in that it affects their strategic triad, whereas it does not affect our strategic situation, and although I would say that the average person doesn't really know what all that means, I would like you to take a look at it if possible. Do you think that there's a disbalance involved in this 50 percent, which would seem to be the same, 50 for you and 50 for me, but in reality is there some kind of hidden disbalance in there?

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, when we say 50 percent and when you put this question, what do you mean, do you mean launchers or warheads? A very important question. When we talk about 50 percent cut, what do we mean? And that the whole story -- where the whole story begins. When we say 50 percent we say another thing, that 6,000 warheads for both sides, OK?

[Posner] Six thousand for both? That's the limit?

[Bogdanov] That's the limit, and as to the triad, not more than 60 percent of that 6,000 on each leg of the triad. If you take a pencil and you will calculate then you will see that the fairness, equality, balance, whatever it is, is there, very much there.

[Plekhanov] Let me try to explain that a little bit.

[Posner] Yes, please do that.

[Plekhanov] A longstanding complaint from the American side has been that the Soviet Union has a big force of ICBM's....

[Posner interrupts] Right.

[Plekhanov] Intercontinental ballistic....

[Posner interrupts] Land-based.

[Plekhanov] ...missiles, land-based, that they are supposed to be destabilizing and so on. Now, it's common knowledge that about 70 percent of the Soviet strategic weapons are on those ICBM's. Now, by proposing to cut the total number by half and by stipulating that no more than 60 percent of that number can be based on ICBM's, what we are proposing is cutting very substantially into that part of our strategic (?picture).

[Bogdanov] Exactly, exactly.

[Plekhanov] ...which has caused most trouble, so that's a major step forward. We are trying to meet the concern of the American side about our ICBM's, so I don't really see how one can see it as unfair to the United States. Another important thing is that -- oh, 60 percent figure, (?but) no more than 60 percent....

[Posner interrupts] Sixty percent of those 6,000....

[Plekhanov] Although (?they themselves) can be based on one leg, but we are not saying only 60 percent, so under that ceiling....

[Posner interrupts] It can be 50, 40, 30, whatever.

[Plekhanov] Oh yes, of course, each side is free to mix whatever, so the United States really would not have to mutilate its triad. It would have to cut back its strategic power, maybe that's what makes them unhappy, they don't want to cut.

[Posner] But so would we, so would we.

[Plekhanov] So would we.

[Posner] Right.

[Plekhanov] And we would have to change our structure a little bit, (?if) a little bit.

[Posner] Well, OK, now a final question before we round out this issue of "Top Priority." If you were seeking security, would you accept the Soviet proposal, and I mean now, you know, give it some thought. Do you really think that those proposals would make all of us in the whole world more secure without giving anyone advantages?

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, if I were in your place I would put that question differently. I would put it like that: If you were a Western citizen, would you accept...

[Posner interrupts] Well, that's what I meant.

[Bogdanov] ...Soviet [word indistinct] because in your formulation's it's very difficult for us to say [word indistinct].

[Posner] As you know, I'm playing the role of a...

[Bogdanov] Let me put it that way, if I were Western, if I were American, would I accept Soviet proposal? You know, first of all I would think very thoroughly. Of course, nobody expects at that end that the Americans will look at our proposals in a very benign way or as something given by God, or something like that. No, of course. And I would like to emphasize those are just proposals, it doesn't mean that they must be taken like that, you know, it's just a good piece of meat, if you like, for very thorough and deep discussion. And, of course, as a Soviet citizen, I believe -- that's my very deep and strong belief -- they are good proposals and they make a base, if you like, for a very good, productive compromise. That would be my answer to you.

[Posner] How about you?

[Plekhanov] Well, if I were on the Western side I would test the Soviet Union by discussing these proposals seriously in Geneva at the summit meeting and in Geneva in the ensuring arms talks and try to hammer out an agreement which would be clearly in the interests of both sides, because the substance of this proposal is very good and it's design to serve the interests of both sides.

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, let me (?have) just one word.

They are good not because they are Soviet, because they are meeting American wishes, American requirements halfway and in some fields more than halfway. That's why they are good.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, Dr Plekhanov, thank you both for being with us today on "Top Priority."

BRANDT INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT OUTLOOK

PM230957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, by APN special correspondent V. Markov, in Vienna, under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "Willy Brandt: 'A New Policy, Not Armament, is Needed'" -- date not given]

[Text] In the interests of all mankind it is now necessary to improve policy, not to create [sozadavat] increasingly destructive weapons systems. There is no alternative to coexistence between the two different systems. To ensure progress in the disarmament sphere it is necessary to guarantee that the arms race is not transferred to space. This was stated by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, in an interview which he gave to APN Special Correspondent V. Markov at the end of the Socialist International's conference on disarmament in Vienna.

"Our Vienna conference showed," W. Brandt stated, "that ever since the first Socialist International conference on disarmament in Helsinki in 1978 this problem has played a constantly increasing role and has essentially become central in the Socialist International's activity. Questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament will remain the main questions in our work and during the preparation for the next Socialist International congress, which will be held in the Peruvian capital, Lima, in June 1986."

[Markov] The "Vienna Appeal" adopted by the Socialist International's members says the Socialist International rejects the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." What reasons prompted you to oppose the militarization of space?

[Brandt] The main reason is that an attempt to implement this concept would destabilize the international situation further and stimulate the arms race. Our viewpoint on this score is shared by most of the world's major scientists. What is needed now is a solution guaranteeing that there will be no weapons in space.

The policy of continuing military confrontation makes no sense. It is necessary to draw specific conclusions from the obvious fact that any continuation of the arms race only intensifies the threat to world peace. For the sake of strengthening international security we must all be concerned with improving the quality of policy, not the quality of armaments. The process of reducing the destructive potentials will make progress if the realization increases that both great world powers, like other states with different systems, must coexist with one another. Their coexistence has become inevitable. Their security can only be ensured together.

[Markov] How do you rate the Soviet Union's latest foreign policy initiatives in the arms race limitation sphere?

[Brandt] Not only I personally, but also the representatives of the Socialist International members taking part in the Vienna conference rated the latest Soviet proposals as an important contribution to the formulation of solutions on those questions which are being examined at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

We expect the U.S. side will now set out its ideas so as to continue their discussion and move toward the rapprochement of the sides' positions and the coordination of specific settlements. I hope that accords will be reached between the USSR and the United States on preventing steps leading to the militarization of space.

I consider it important that the two sides reach a mutual understanding on the impermissibility of a third world war, which would mean the end of human civilization.

[Markov] In your view, what interconnection is there between the arms race and the socioeconomic problems which the developing countries in particular are encountering?

[Brandt] You cannot be indifferent when you know that right now 28 children in the world are dying of hunger every minute. In the "Vienna Appeal" we pointed out that armaments cannot resolve such problems as hunger, drought, and environmental pollution, which give rise to political tension in many parts of the world. The arms race, which entails the cynical squandering of material and intellectual resources, must be ended. I would like to hope that in the near future an accord will be reached, including between the two leading powers, so that a certain proportion of the resources spent on armaments will be used to eliminate hunger, disease, and poverty and resolve our planet's other burning problems.

[Markov] What is your attitude to the development of ties between the Socialist International and the CPSU on disarmament problems?

[Brandt] We rate highly the fact that a CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev took part in the Socialist International conference. This made it possible to continue the highly useful exchange of opinions between the Socialist International as a whole and the Socialist International members and the Soviet leadership which has been conducted in recent years. I hope these contacts and this dialogue, serving the common task of preventing war and consolidating peace and international security, will be consolidated even further.

ZHUKOV COMPARES U.S., SOVIET APPROACHES TO PEACE

LD262247 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 26 October carries a 30-minute video talk by Yurily Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Zhukov opens his talk by saying the draft new edition of the party program was published and broadcast on the radio today. Over pictures showing the party program on the first page of PRAVDA and people reading the program in their newspapers on the streets, Zhukov notes that, like the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the draft changes to the CPSU Rules -- both of which "will also be published in the near future" -- the program is being submitted for discussion among the party, labor collectives, and the population at large. Zhukov quotes briefly from the draft program on the increasing authority of socialism in the world arena and the peace efforts by the socialist and developing countries which are being increasingly countered by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

Zhukov then goes on to recall some of the events of the past month highlighting the Soviet course of peace. Gorbachev's visit to France, over video showing Gorbachev and Mitterrand talking informally with one another in a state room; the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on October, over video showing a PRAVDA report of the plenum; and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Sofia on October 22-23, over video showing Gorbachev and the Soviet delegation seated at the session.

"Finally," Zhukov continues, "the preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which takes place in Geneva in less than a month, are currently in full swing." Zhukov notes that letters received by the Soviet Peace Committee, the CPSU Central Committee, and television editorial offices, confirm the Soviet people's support for the party and state's approach to international affairs. This approach, he says, is also meeting with an increasingly warm response from abroad, "including in the capitalist countries, where the new Soviet peace initiatives are successfully breaking down the myth of the imaginary Soviet threat which has been created there over the course of decades by the efforts of mendacious bourgeois propaganda." Zhukov quotes the expression of support voiced by visitors to the Soviet Peace Committee, while the camera shows them at meetings and giving camera interviews: A West German scientist and philosopher from MarGurg University; the head of a delegation from the Danish Committee on Cooperation for Peace and Security; Donald Smith, the head of a delegation from the U.S. movement Bridges for Peace; and an Indian MP.

Zhukov continues that since his last TV talk he has taken part in two important international meetings: A conference of representatives of European and North American national antiwar movements in Helsinki and a conference on disarmament held by the Socialist International in Vienna. He says: "As you will understand, those meetings were far from gatherings of people of like mind, where full agreement reigns. There were arguments and there were discussions, but this is what was noteworthy: In evidence was a unanimous and sincere interest in the new Soviet initiatives for the struggle to end the arms race." He quotes (?Steven Brown) a representative of the "influential British movement, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, " who spoke at the Helsinki meeting about a growing awareness among European peace champions of a departure from national individualism and the appearance of a new internationalism. He goes on to note the presence at the Vienna conference of Willi Brandt, Olaf Palme, Neil Kinnock and Kalevi Sorsa -- all shown in stills.

After noting the interest shown among participants in the Vienna conference of the Socialist International toward the unilateral Soviet actions to strengthen peace and toward the speech by Ponomarev, Zhukov continues: "The organizers of the conference also invited a representative of the U.S. Government to take part in this major political discussion in order to find out from the prime source, so to speak, what exactly Washington was thinking of doing now that, in the general opinion, the new Soviet initiatives had opened up new possibilities and a path toward reducing arms.

"I shall say immediately the hopes that it would be possible to involve a representative of the U.S. Administration in taking a businesslike participation in the dialogue were not justified. Washington's emissary -- Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency -- demonstrating his contempt for the forum, appeared there for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours. He read out his pre-written speech, which was a standard collection of anti-Soviet and anti-socialist attacks; left essentially unanswered the businesslike questions of the participants in the conference on the U.S. stance on nuclear and space weapons; gave an interview for Austrian television in the corridors of the Hofburg Palace; held a press conference in the same bellicose spirit; and then, immediately flew back to Washington. You can judge the level of this performing tour by the U.S. emissary if nothing else by the following detail: Having expressed his dissatisfaction at the fact that the socialist parties support the idea of freezing weapons and further reducing them, Adelman found nothing better than to say they were in solidarity with -- guess who, comrades -- the Russian Tsar Nicholas II! Yes, Yes, that's what he said, that in 1898 Tsar Nicholas II came out with the idea of freezing weapons, and the Social Democratic Party in the Kaiser's Germany, he said, supported the idea.

"Adelman persistently tried to convince the delegates to the conference that -- and I quote -- one has to possess strength to secure restraint.

And, as far as the Soviet peace initiatives were concerned, which were unanimously supported by almost all the participants in the forum, he said bluntly as follows -- but in order to avoid misunderstanding I shall read in English, and please excuse my poor pronunciation -- from the official text of Adelman's speech, which I shall then translate: The Soviets know of course that their package cannot and will not be accepted. [preceding sentence in English, then repeated in Russian] You here what he said: Cannot and will not be accepted. That is ultimatum this gentleman from Washington appeared in Vienna with. Well, the sensible European politicians learned yet again who they were doing business with, and the participants in the conference fully approved the Vienna declaration that had been prepared the day before by the bureau of the Socialist International."

Zhukov goes on to quote from the Vienna declaration appeal for confirmed observance of U.S.-Soviet arms treaties, agreement on cuts in strategic arms, restraint from testing and developing ABM and antisatellite weapons, a ban on nuclear tests, and agreement to end the further deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons and destroy existing systems.

He continues: "All these positions correspond to the proposals by the Soviet Union. Of course, this does not mean at all that there is no disagreement between us and the parties belonging to the Socialist International. As we noted in PRAVDA, those disagreements exist. It would be strange if they did not, because we approach an assessment of events on the world scene from different ideological positions. But, life itself strongly demands that these disagreements be put aside when it is a matter of questions of war and peace and that common approaches be sought and found. That is how the participants in the Vienna conference acted. It was precisely in that spirit that peace supporters throughout the world, including the Soviet Union, began the day before yesterday a traditional week of mass action in the struggle for disarmament which is held annually at the call of the United Nations and the World Peace Council.

"This year the mass action by the peace champions everywhere on our planet is assuming a particularly dynamic and purposeful nature, for it is taking place on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and is becoming, as it were, the demand that the world is putting forward to its participants. Our side is going to Geneva with a well-elaborated and constructive program of action which opens up a path toward accord. But from Washington we have so far heard no constructive proposals, and the speech President Reagan delivered the day before yesterday in the United Nations once again gives rise to alarm in the minds and hearts of the peace supporters. For some reason that constructive approach is so far not to be seen. That is why at our demonstrations the demands put to President Reagan's administration can be heard louder and louder: Follow the example of the Soviet Union and end tests of nuclear and antisatellite weapons' End the preparations for "star wars"! Join the Soviet proposal for the non-militarization of space and the establishment of "star peace"! End the creation of the latest means of mass annihilation of people, including binary chemical weapons!"

Zhukov concludes by enumerating some of the peace meetings and demonstrations that have been taking place since last Monday in towns throughout the Soviet Union, over a series of clips showing the meetings and demonstrations.

UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES APARTHEID

UN Committee Report

LD282053 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 28 TASS -- The racist regime of South Africa, enjoying the support of the Western powers, has toughened repression of the oppressed people -- this is the main conclusion of a report of the U.N. special committee against apartheid. Trying to suppress the resistance to apartheid that is growing all over the country, the report submitted to the U.N. General Assembly today points out, the Pretoria authorities resort to mass killings and arrests of thousands and stage political trials of opponents of the inhuman system. The racist regime is trying to eliminate the main opposition organizations by having introduced the state of emergency and granted unlimited powers to the army and police.

The special committee views as a flagrant manoeuvre aimed at weakening domestic and international struggle against apartheid the "reforms" introduced by Pretoria, which do not ease the lot of the black population of the country but are only intended to consolidate the system of racial oppression.

At the same time, the report says, South Africa has been carrying on acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring states, primarily Angola.

The special committee stresses that the continued military buildup of South Africa, its purchases of military equipment, especially nuclear equipment, from Western countries and the strengthening of economic ties with West European and North American partners are causing the special worry of the international community. The United States allows the regular issue to South Africa of licenses for equipment related to nuclear technology and commodities which figure in the list of sensitive military technology. The special committee has called upon the General Assembly, the Security Council and the international community as a whole to take urgent and effective measures against South Africa, including mandatory and comprehensive sanctions in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

USSR Stance

LD282203 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 28 TASS -- The Soviet Union strongly condemns the inhuman apartheid policy pursued by the racist South African regime towards that country's majority of population, says the statement of the USSR cited in the report of the U.N. special committee against apartheid on coordinated international actions for the abolition of apartheid. The policy of apartheid is a crime against humanity. It is incompatible with the U.N. Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples, the principles of international law and is a breach of international peace and security.

The report of the USSR says that the U.N. should work for complete observance by all states of the embargo on the supply of arms, military materials and military transport facilities as well as on the granting of licences for their production to the regime of the South African Republic, which was introduced in conformity with the U.N. Security Council resolution.

The report condemns the policy of the USA and its closest allies directed at broadening military-political support for the racist regime, the policy of "constructive engagement" of the USA with the Pretoria authorities.

The patronage by it of the racist Pretoria regime has resulted in its growing aggressiveness vis-a-vis independent African states, a toughening of repressions and persecution of opponents of apartheid in South Africa. The USSR supports the demands of the United Nations Organization for an end to versatile cooperation of the Western powers, above all of the NATO member-countries and their transnational corporations with the racist regime, especially in the military and nuclear fields, which serves towards its strengthening, and prevents the abolition of the apartheid system.

Soviet Position Praised

LD281828 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 28 TASS -- A high appraisal of the USSR's principled stand on the policy of apartheid pursued by the Republic of South Africa has been given in the report of the U.N. special anti-apartheid committee. It stresses that in keeping with the recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly and the decisions of the U.N. Security Council of the Soviet Union does not maintain any political, economic, military or other relations with the RSA. The Soviet Union, the report goes on to say, supports the call by the U.N. General Assembly to the Security Council that it impose mandatory sanctions against the RSA.

TASS CITES U.S. 'INSULTING ATTACKS' AGAINST UN

LD241350 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Washington October 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alekandr Lyuty reports:

Washington seems to be marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations organization by new insulting attacks on the world community. Speaking in the TV news program of the "CBS" company, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations Vernon Walters went to the length of describing those U.N. member states which vote for the resolutions denouncing the adventuristic foreign policy of Washington as "a bunch of sheep."

According to Walters, all that runs counter in any way to the U.S. aggressive aspirations in the international arena hampers at the same time the work of the U.N. which, in the opinion of the U.S. representatives should be reduced to the obedient approval of the U.S. policy. In this connection the stand of the non-aligned countries evoked special irritation of Walters. Washington's representative lamented that those countries voted together with the Soviet Union in 86.2 percent of cases.

In the one which is not permissible to a statesman Walters described as "bunk" the U.N. resolutions denouncing U.S. cooperation with the racist regime of South Africa in the nuclear and military spheres. At the same time, the U.S. representative believes that the Israeli bandit raids staged with the blessing of Washington should be supported and encouraged in every way. Thus, Walters said that the recent barbarous raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia staged by Israeli fighter-bombers was an "understandable reprisal for extremist provocation".

Walters' statement has shown that the U.S. is not going to draw lessons from the growing opposition to its policy on the part of the overwhelming majority of members of the world community, that it is going to continue to speak with other sovereign states in the language of threats and blackmail and to trample underfoot the basic norms of the international law and the U.N. Charter.

LIBYAN UN DELEGATE CITED ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

LD261157 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 26 TASS -- The message of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the participants in the jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Organization of United Nations, is evidence of the Soviet Union's weighty contribution to the accomplishment of the main task of the United Nations Organization -- strengthening international peace and security, said 'Ali al-Turayki, secretary of Libya's General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he stressed that the constructive proposals contained in the message deserve the closest attention of all the member-states of the international community. The implementation of the Soviet initiatives will further increase the effectiveness of the United Nations Organization as an instrument of peace, Ali al-Turayki pointed out.

PAPER VIEWS UPDATING OF NATO TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

PM241531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

Military-Technical Review" by Candidate of Military Sciences Colonel V. Krasnov and engineer O. Silin: "Modernization of Tactical Aircraft"]

[Text] As the foreign press attests, the updating of the pool of tactical aircraft occupies a special place in the plans for rearming the U.S. and other NATO countries' air forces. This is desired, foreign military commentators point out, because it is now impossible to achieve success in ground forces combat operations without active air support. In addition, tactical aircraft are given the tasks of neutralizing air defense means, waging electronic warfare, localizing combat areas by making strikes against stationary targets deep behind enemy defenses, and waging a struggle against enemy reserves.

Hence the wide range of machines that feature as tactical aircraft. There are multi-role fighters, fighter-interceptors, fighter-bombers, ground-attack aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft, ECM aircraft, and aircraft for neutralizing air defense facilities.

Outlining ways to further develop aircraft of this kind, foreign military experts advance to the fore such demands on aircraft flight and technical characteristics as increased range, improved maneuverability, and the ability to carry a larger number of diverse aircraft armaments, including guided missiles, aerial bombs, and bomb clusters. It is thought that tactical aircraft must have weapons with an increased range (so that they can be used without entering the enemy air defense zone) and be able to carry out combat missions under complex weather conditions.

The U.S. tactical aircraft pool is being updated, the foreign press points out, by creating new designs and modernizing the models already in the arsenal. People abroad explain this by saying that it takes a considerable time -- on the order of 15-20 years -- to create a fundamentally new aircraft. But aircraft grow obsolete far more quickly. Modernization makes it possible to increase the effective life of existing aircraft by putting new technical solutions into practice.

As ARMY RESEARCH magazine points out, starting in 1981, the U.S. Defense Department began putting into practice the "planning of improved versions." This is being carried out in several stages -- as the new equipment and armament earmarked for fitting to aircraft become ready.

AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine reports that the United States has now begun implementing multistage programs to modernize the F-15 and F-16 aircraft. Thus, it is planned to install on the multirole F-15C figher the new AN APG-63 radar, a more sophisticated central computer, a radar warning system, active and passive jamming facilities, and apparatus of the JTIDS Joint Tactical Information Distribution System and the Navstar satellite navigation system.

A special feature of the new radar is that it is equipped with a programmable signal processor. Foreign specialists believe that this will make it possible to automatically track several aerial targets. Its better discimination on angular coordinates will ensure the detection of not only stationary but also moving (at a speed of more than 5 km an hour) targets.

The F-15C fighters earmarked for the Rapid Deployment Force are additionally being equipped with special "FAST Pack" fuel containers with a total capacity of 4,500 kg. It is thought that this will allow for a transatlantic flight without in-flight refueling.

Foreign specialists believe that the use of shortened pylons with less drag will make it possible to increase the aircraft's range and low-altitude flight speed when flying with a bomb load.

It is proposed to further enhance the F-15's combat potential by installing an on-board comprehensive flight and weapons control system and digital electronic power plant control system. The foreign press has reported that it is planned to supply the troops with improved F-15C fighters toward the end of this year.

It is planned to develop and produce the F-15E model in a fighter-bomber version.

Commentators point out that the multirole F-16C figher, which has been in the U.S. Air Force arsenal since 1979, has a substantial shortcoming: It can be used only under comparatively good weather conditions. They hope to enhance the aircraft's potential by improving its on-board equipment -- the radar, the central computer, and the display systems.

More profound modernization of the F-16C is planned for the next 3 years. The modernization will affect the power plant (a more powerful engine with a digital control system will be used), the armament (the outfit will include new guided missiles and the low-altitude (LANTIRN infrared sighting and navigation system in an underslung container), and the flight control systems (a new-generation computer with software will be used) and the cockpit will have two multifunction displays and a head-up display with a wide field of view.

INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW magazine reports on work to modernize the F-4 tactical fighter, which is in the arsenals of the U.S., British, FRG, Japanese, Turkish, Israeli, Egyptian, and South Korean Air Forces. There are more than 3,500 of these aircraft. It is planned to arm them with new guided missiles, making it possible to fire at several airborne targets simultaneously. The aircraft's thrust-to-weight ratio will increase as a result of fitting a more powerful engine, which is intended to have a positive impact on takeoff and handling characteristics.

It is proposed to increase the range of the tactical fighter's modernized version by using a special nonjettisonable ventral fuel tank with a capacity of 4,160 liters and with reduced drag compared with the conventional drop-tank. Modernization will affect the cockpit canopy and the load-bearing elements of the airframe structure.

The foreign press reports that it is also proposed to make a whole series of modifications to the F-111 aircraft (the A, E, F, and D versions) and, above all, to replace the sighting and navigation equipment, which has recently failed quite frequently during flight. Foreign specialists see the solution to the problem in installing on board more reliable apparatus with digital data processing, including new fire-control radar, terrain-following radar, an interface device between the sighting system and the navigation system and an improved data display.

Specific aims are also envisaged in the modernization of the A-10 ground-attack aircraft. Above all, this involves ensuring flight at extremly low altitudes, by day and by night, under complex weather conditions. No less attention is being devoted to improving navigational accuracy and increasing the range for detecting and identifying small targets on the battlefield. At the same time ways are being sought to reduce the pilot's burden by automating aircraft control. INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW magazine points out that this will make it possible to focus his attention on monitoring the situation in the air.

The magazine also reports that the aircraft will be equipped with SHF wave-band radar, a low-altitude infrared sighting and navigation system, a television installation facilitating twilight operations, and other equipment. All this, it says, will enable the pilot to fly manually in the terrain-following mode at a height of 180 meters under complex weather conditions and to use guided missiles and aerial bombs with laser, television, and heat-seeking [teplovizionnyy] homing heads.

The tactical aircraft modernization program is one more link in the overall chain of building up the military potential of the U.S. and NATO air forces.

'BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH' BY SHULTZ HOPED FOR

LD281738 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As you know, at the beginning of November U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, is to visit Moscow. Work will be continued on preparations for the Geneva meeting. And it is very much to be hoped the U.S. Administration will refrain from blank shots and will finally display a businesslike approach to solving problems on which the destinies of all mankind depend.

CRITICISM OF REAGAN SPEECH AT UN CONTINUES

Zhukov Rejects Summit Stance

PM281325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[PRAVDA political observer Georgiy Zhukov "Interview at the Teleprinter" on a TASS report about President Reagan's UN speech: "What Is Behind the Eloquent Phrases?" -- first two paragraphs are SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] The following report has arrived at the editorial office: New York, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan's speech has caused disappointment among representatives of many states gathered for the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly.

We asked Georgiy [usually known by Slavic version "Yuriy"] Aleksandrovich Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, to comment on this report.

U.S. President R. Reagan's speech was widely advertised in advance in the U.S. news media. Moreover, journalists were briefed on the main themes of this policy speech.

Universal attention was attracted in particular by the statement of a ranking administration spokesman at a press briefing. According to his words, a considerable place at the talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva will be occupied by the discussion, as he put it, of "existing differences on regional problems" rather than questions pertaining to the reduction of nuclear arms and the prevention of the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike arms.

The President's speech confirmed that the U.S. Administration intends to resort to precisely this diversionary maneuver in order to prevent the Geneva summit from discussing and resolving the crucial problem of the present time, namely ending the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into space.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers are well aware that the new Soviet initiatives, which pave a realistic way to the solution of these burning problems, enjoy universal and growing support in the world. And it is becoming increasingly difficult for the U.S. propaganda services -- trying in every way to discredit the Soviet proposals by juggling figures -- to sow doubt about the realistic nature of these proposals.

...At the very beginning of his speech the President uttered a number of eloquent phrases about the benefits of peace and the significance of the United Nations, but what he said afterward is completely at variance with the main provisions of the UN Charter.

Speaking about UN successes, he merely cited such facts as the organization's actions during the Korean war (when U.S. aggression took place under the cover of the UN flag). True, the U.S. President also recalled such indisputable achievements as the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and support for decolonization. However, the President "forgot" to mention that the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples was adopted in 1960 following a proposal by the Soviet Union. R. Reagan did mention the work of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. However, he did not say a work in support of the international community's numerous decisions on questions of the demilitarization of space and the nonproliferation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

The President went on to say Washington was proud of its contribution to the struggle for peace. What facts does he cite enumerating White House achievements? The Camp David agreement, which in fact did not lead to an improvement of the Near East situation but, on the contrary, resulted in a deterioration of the situation in an already explosive area. The President also takes pride in giving support to Pakistan which, over the years in question, has taken by no means good-neighborly steps against India and is now being used by the CIA to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan. R. Reagan takes pride in his assistance to the Salvadoran puppet regime which has declared war on its own people. And last, the United States is proud of what it has done in Grenada, whose freedom and sovereignty, as is well known, were crushed under the jackboots of U.S. Marines. So proceeding from this kind of "logic" and understanding of virtue in international relations, the U.S. President is planning to discuss the question of so-called regional conflicts at the upcoming Geneva meeting.

Well, it might appear the U.S. intention to take part in eliminating centers of tension -- created, incidentally, not by just anyone, but by the United States itself -- is only to be welcomed.

We remember who founded the aggression against Angola and we know about the hundreds of millions of dollars spent by Washington on arms deliveries to the dushmans in Afghanistan. We know how much money the White House has spent on support for Somoza's men and the "contras" who are fighting against the people's government in Nicaragua. Not to mention the U.S. aggression in Indochina, which cost the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia dear.

How does the United States intend to resolve these so-called regional conflicts? Beyond any doubt, Washington intends to try to change the social system in the aforementioned countries, interfering in these states' internal affairs. In particular, the President said bluntly that talks about settling regional conflicts must be conducted with U.S. participation. "Of course," R. Reagan said, "until such time as these negotiations result in definitive progress, the United States must not and will not cease support" for those fighting to overthrow the govenments in these countries.

It is truly amazing that the leader of the biggest capitalist country can put forward such proposals from the UN rostrum and described them as realistic!

The U.S. President did not forget to mention Europe, saying "nothing can justify the continued division of the European Continent on a permanent basis." What else is this statement if not an open call to scrap the territorial and political realities which took shape in Europe as a result of World War II.

This was the speech in which Reagan twisted and turned essentially to avoid giving an answer to the main questions of preventing nuclear war and curbing the arms race. It is obvious from what the President has said that the U.S. Administration lacks a constructive approach to these fundamental problems of the present time.

Readers will be able to judge the U.S. President's speech for themselves. I can only say the first reactions to it indicate that, putting it mildly, it has evoked bewilderment. Prime Minister R. Gandhi of India noted: "We have quite different priorities" from the U.S. President. He pointed out that despite Reagan's proposals the Geneva talks must focus, above all, on disarmament problems. As for Reagan's "concern" about regional conflicts, the states in question are capable of resolving them themselves, especially if disarmament problems are solved, R. Gandhi stated.

As for the USSR, it remains loyal to its firm line aimed at the reduction of nuclear arms and the prevention of the arms race in space.

European Allies' Ignored

LD290409 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From "Glance at the British Scene" program by Sergey Lebedev]

[Text] The delegates of many countries at the United Nations General Assembly session were clearly shocked by President Reagan's speech. Neither was the action of America's European allies pleasant for the White House. The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Bettino Craxi who is to form a new cabinet in Italy, were disappointed by the fact that the United States President had minimized the arms control issue. The FINANCIAL TIMES has labeled Reagan's speech as disappointing. His speech, it says, does not show whether the United States intends to reply to the Soviet peace initiatives. THE SUNDAY TIMES warned the White House that by trying to minimize the significance of the armaments issue, it is driving a wedge between itself and its West European allies.

By emphasizing the so-called regional problems as items on the agenda of the coming Geneva talks, the President actually ignored the opinion of the NATO assembly in San Francisco, as well as the opinion of the broad Western public. At the assembly the European allies of the United States spoke for making the new Soviet peace initiatives the core of discussion at the summit. It was the general opinion of America allies that in Paris the Soviet leader had come out with proposals deserving great attention. West Europeans feel that the proposals on the non-militarization of outer space and the 50 per cent cut in nuclear arsenals are so important that they require a clear and sincere answer. Unfortunately, the answer has not been made so far.

In his speech at the United Nations General Assembly President Reagan actually ignored the key problem of the present international situation. This seems rather contradictory to United States allies because the President himself has conditioned a serious dialogue on arms limitation by Moscow's readiness to radically cut nuclear arsenal. The President claimed that everything depended only on the USSR. Now that everyone has seen the Soviet side take a concrete step in this direction, the White House pretends it has forgotten its own words. It appears that the administration has landed in its own propaganda trap.

The hints of several presidential closest aides [as heard] also seem strange. They are aspects of arms reduction should be discussed by the American and Soviet delegations at the current Geneva talks, while the summit meeting should focus on regional issues as Washington understands them. This is a clear attempt to avoid a concrete answer to the new Soviet initiatives. This stand is clearly unnatural. It implies that the leaders of the two great powers will not use the chance to discuss the most pressing issues in their bilateral relations, which also affect the situation in the rest of the world. This is clearly a negative approach. It also ignores the interests of European allies that are vitally interested in the interests of European allies that are vitally interested in the positive solution of questions at the current Geneva talks and at the coming summit meeting.

In a commentary on President Reagan's speech at the United Nations THE LOS ANGELES TIMES says the removal of the threat of nuclear war is the most vital question for most people on the globe. The paper feels that the proposal of the President to discuss the so-called regional conflicts in Geneva is nothing more than a propaganda trick. Naturally the Soviet Union is not opposed to the settlement of regional conflicts. The draft of the updated version of the Soviet Communist Party's Program, published a few days ago for nationwide discussion, says the following:

The Soviet Communist Party is convinced that all countries, big and small, can and must take part in searching for solutions of vital problems and the settlement of conflicts, irrespective of their potential, location and social system. This is a concrete program of overcoming international crises and conflicts. Another plank in the program expresses the important thought that the goal of the Soviet policy is to freeze and reduce armed forces and armaments in the most explosive parts of the globe. However, the key plank of the international section of the draft is the necessity to curb the arms race, primarily the race in mass annihilation weapons. According to the Soviet Union it's this issue the American President ignored in his speech on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, that troubles the world most of all. It troubles Europeans, Americans and people in all other continents on the planet.

Attempt To Divert Attention

LD241940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Oct 85

["International Diary" presented by Vladimir Pasko]

[Text] Foreign news organs are focusing a great deal of attention on the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of this organization. The delegates' speeches dealt with matters of acute concern to the whole of mankind. At the same time, in reports on U.S. President Reagan's speech at the session, it is noted that it has evoked frank disappointment in UN circles. I call on my colleague, Yevgeniy Kachanov, the commentator, to enlarge on this:

Such an assessment of the U.S. President's speech is not only given in news agency and newspaper commentaries. Criticism toward him has been heard from the UN rostrum itself and in its wings. The Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi; the head of the Swedish Government, Olof Palme; the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega; and many other heads of state and government did not hide the fact that the position of the U.S. Administration set forth in this speech gives rise to serious anxiety. The agency AFP notes that, in fact, the only positive response came from the Pakistani President, Ziaul Haq. No doubt you'll agree that a compliment coming from the lips of the head of one of the most odious dictatorships seems very dubious indeed.

But, as they say, let's get to the point. What is up here? Why such a reaction? The British bourgeois newspaper THE GUARDIAN, take note, publishes its commentary under this headline "Reagan Stays Inflexible on Arms Control". The paper writes that the President's speech is being described as a new smoke-screen diplomacy with which the United States is heading for the forthcoming USSR-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Even U.S. news organs, who, as a matter of duty, as it is called, are supposed to publicize the President's speech write the following literally: Reagan tried to divert attention from the Soviet proposals for arms control. This is the opinion of the TV company CBS. Or UPI: In recent days the administration has tried to belittle the significance of arms control as a priority matter on the agenda of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. In actual fact, in his speech to the UN President Reagan in essence demanded the agenda of the forthcoming Geneva meeting be reduced merely to the discussion of what he called regional conflicts.

However, the regions of the world that he picked for the realization of his plan for peace, U.S.-style are experiencing conflicts precisely because of Washington's interference. Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, Combodia -- that is a far from complete list of countries in which the U.S. Administration would like to halt the process of progressive reforms and on which it would like to foist its own ways. The CIA mercenaries operating against these countries are, in the terminology used by the White House, the forces of democratic resistance, while the policy of interference in the affairs of sovereign countries pursued by the U.S. Administration is said to be friendly assistance to defend them against some kind of aggression. In a word, everything was turned upside down. At the same time, many people remarked that the U.S. President passed over in silence such world flashpoints as the Near East and southern Africa; as if the conflicts in these regions presented no threat to universal peace.

As far as the most vital problems of the contemporary world are concerned, above all questions relating to the limitation of the arms race on earth and prevention of the militarization of space, Reagan effectively sidestepped them. Admittedly, he did not fail to come out again in defense of his Strategic Defense Initiative, more commonly knows as the "star wars" program, and he attempted to prove that the program would allegedly give the world peace of mind. At the same time, he again confirmed his refusal to discuss the issue of "star wars" at Geneva, using the assertion that the United States did not want to end up defenseless as a pretext. It must be said that, for a whole week, the White House apparatus strenuously hyped the President's speech, calling it a most important statement on foreign policy matters. The results, as PRENSA LATINA points out, was an attempt to divert the attention of world public opinion from the global problems of the present day.

World Leader's Criticism

PM281039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Against U.S. Wiles"]

[Text] New York, 27 Oct -- U.S. President R. Reagan's speech at the jubilee session of the 40th UN General Assembly was greeted with indignation by representatives of many states who had gathered here for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and was assessed critically by the world mass media. They note his desire to avoid resolving the main problems, radical nuclear arms reduction and the renunciation of the militarization of space, and to substitute the discussion of the question of "regional conflicts."

Nicaraguan President D. Ortega assessed the White House chief's speech as a challenge to the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. The U.S. President has basically declared war on a whole series of states whose policy he "does not like," he stressed. Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde handed UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar a protest note in connection with the attacks on his country contained in the U.S. President's speech. Speaking at a press conference at UN Headquarters, the minister noted that, while considering it possible to interfere in other states' internal affairs, the U.S. President did not say a word about the real regional problems, such as the situation in southern Africa or the Near East.

The U.S. President's speech contained no mention of the Near East as a seat of constant tension, A. Al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan Jamahiriyah People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, stated.

R. Reagan in effect avoided the most important problem of today -- that of ending the nuclear arms race, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES writes. But for the majority of the people on the globe, it notes, "the elimination of the threat of nuclear war is the most urgent question."

The proposal put forward by the head of the U.S. Administration to discuss the question of so-called "regional conflicts" in Geneva, the newspaper points out, "is nothing more than a propaganda maneuver."

Certain diplomats from the developing countries described the U.S. President's speech as "inapposite," CBS television notes. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher and B. Craxi, who is charged with forming a new government in Italy, were disappointed that the U.S. President minimized the significance of the problems of arms control.

As many U.S. political and public figures note, in his speech the President once again defended the so-called "strategic defense initiative," which, as is known, is aimed at the deployment of strike weapon system in space. Here, he was basically trying to distort the provisions of the ABM Treaty so as to make them accord with Washington's plans.

Observers have also drawn attention to Reagan's remark that U.S. efforts in this sphere will lead to the territory of not only the United States, but also other countries being protected. Yet, this is contrary to Article I of the ABM Treaty under which each side pledged "not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide [sozdavat] a base for such a defense," to say nothing of other states.

The administration's "new interpretation" of the ABM Treaty has already done serious damage to the United States and should be reviewed, Republican Senator J. Chafee stated.

Western Press Criticism Cited

LD272153 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 27 TASS -- The speech delivered by U.S. President Reagan at the U.N. General Assembly anniversary session has demonstrated most forcefully his administration's reluctance to take real steps to stop the arms race on earth and prevent its spill over to outer space.

According to James Reston, a leading U.S. columnist, the President was expected to lay down the policy of his administration in the field of arms control. But this policy simply does not exist, James Reston underlines. Therefore, Reagan devoted his speech, which is described by the U.S. news analyst as provocative preaching, to the problem of "regional conflicts".

As is known the Soviet Union does not oppose the settlement of such conflicts. The USSR put forward a whole set of peace proposals and plans, specifically, on settling the Middle East conflict, turning the Mediterranean into a zone of durable peace and cooperation, and ensuring collective security in Asia. The Soviet Union stands for setting up a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and a nuclear weapons free zone in South Pacific. The USSR, however, strongly opposes any moves to legalize economic squeeze and enslavement of developing countries and the U.S. proposals on the settlement of regional conflict are in pursuit of precisely these ends. The Soviet Union is against pushing to the background the key issue of our times, that is terminating the nuclear arms race and transfering it to outer space.

In the meantime, they in Washington even do not conceal that this is precisely the intention of the present administration. The speech by the head of the administration was a premeditated attempt to distract attention from arms control, a high-ranking spokesman for the While House has admitted according to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper.

No wonder that Reagan's United Nations speech drew a sharply negative reaction. People throughout the world realize well what the vital issue of our times is. Even the Western press, as the Washington U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT weekly unwillingly admitted, is apt to ignore Reagan's speech as a propaganda ploy and not highly effective at that. The London TIMES writes that the world public opinion failed to see in the President's speech evidence of U.S. serious commitment to arms control.

Attempt to 'Displace Priorities'

LD282312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] An international action week for disarmament is underway at the moment at the summons of the United Nations and the WPC.

First and foremost, one should note the exceptionally broad scale of the present action week. On the whole, however, it is a universal referendum for halting the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. This is the most graphic evidence of which problems worry mankind most at the moment. One would think that these are all quite evident, but it is not so. Washington is engaging in attempts to displace priorities, so to speak. Even in such a responsible, speech as the one by President Reagan at the UN jubilee session on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, questions of disarmament were given minor attention. However, the White House representative did not then hide the fact that this was a deliberate attempt to divert attention from the problem of disarmament; first and foremost, from the specific, radical USSR proposals on this most important problem.

However, it must be said that this attempt was evidently not successful. It aroused active condemnation, both in the United Nations itself and outside its walls, even among the U.S. NATO allies.

As for the USSR, in the draft new edition of our party's program universal and full disarmament is viewed as one of the most important historical tasks. And the very wide scale of the present world action week for disarmament again convinces us that however great the threat to peace is at the moment, never before have the forces acting in defense of peace been so mighty, and never so realistic the possibilities of upholding it.

U.S. EMBARKING ON 'DIRECT INTERVENTION' IN AFRICA

LD282335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talks by international affairs journalist Boris Asoyan]

[Text] According to reports that are coming in, Washington is working out plans to give aid worth many millions to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandit group which is acting in Angola, and to establish a trade embargo against that African country. Over to Boris Asoyan, international affairs journalist:

Hello comrades! The new aggression against the People's Republic of Angola is being prepared at the very time South Africa has again attacked the country in an attempt to save the UNITA gangs from destrcution; the simultaneity is not fortuitous.

(?It is true that) the reports on this subject assert debates are still taking place: The State Department is supposed to be opposing the President, while the CIA and Pentagon are supporting him. But, the details in this case are insignificant. More than once before subversive acts against this or that progressive state have been accompanied with similar propaganda tricks. This was the case with Grenada, and this is what is happening with Nicaragua and other countries.

Now that it realises military and political blackmail against Angola has not brought any results, Washington, it would seem, has decided to embark on direct intervention. These are actions which have obviously been coordinated with the racists in the framework of the so-called policy of constructive engagement with South Africa, which the Reagan administration has been conducting since 1981.

It is striking how quickly the West forgets about human rights and the struggle against terrorism when it is a question of South Africa. This is a terrorist regime which destroys dozens of innocent people every day and which has been waging aggressive wars against its neighboring countries for many years; destroying their economies and setting up counterrevolutionary gangs. More than that, it is a regime condemned by the entire international community. Nevertheless, it is this regime that is being proclaimed the historic ally of the United States; it is this regime that is being protected from the sanctions it deserved long ago. And those who are struggling against this regime are numbered among the terrorists.

It is striking that the state that calls itself the most democratic on earth should turn up on the same side of the barricades as the south African racist. When speaking recently at the United Nations, President Reagan spoke of the peace-making policy of his administration in the settlement of regional conflicts, it was not by chance that he did not include South Africa in his speech. For in this region, the United States is in effect acting together with the terrorist regime of apartheid: Together with this regime, the United States is destabilizing the Frontline States, primarily Angola and Mozambique; dragging out in every possible way a settlement in Namibia; trying to preserve the power of the white minority in South Africa in a new wrapping, so to speak; and, in the long run, trying to turn the south of Africa into a bridgehead for imperialist aggression.

In his speech, President Reagan reproached the socialist countries for, as he said, helping Angola. If there was no such help, he said, there wouldn't be a problem in the region. That's right, there wouldn't be any problems for the United States and South Africa, both of which want to trample the independence of the African countries underfoot.

Now, stepping up their pressure, they are trying to frighten the Africans by saying they will have to come to an agreement on the basis set forth by South Africa and the West, that there is no point in hoping for support from the USSR. But that calculation is wrong. Those who are again beating the drums of war in southern Africa should not forget that the Soviet Union has been and remains at the side of people defending their freedom and national dignity. This is stated quite clearly in the new edition of the CPSU Program.

U.S. WAGING 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST CAMBODIA

LD290032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 28 Oct 85

["Encouraging Terror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- Political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

Alarming reports continue to arrive from the Cambodian-Thai border. There is still a tense situation there; shots are being heard. Pol Pot remnants are trying to penetrate the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with the aim of setting up strong points from which it would be possible to carry out sabotage and engage in banditry against the Cambodian authorities and the peaceful population.

In whose interest is it to maintain such a situation on the border between the two neighboring countries and tension in the Southeast Asia region as a whole?

U.S. imperialism's military adventurism, which, as is known, manifested itself in direct aggression against Vietnam and other countries of Indochina ended in its military and political defeat 10 years ago. Washington, however, has still not come to terms with this; it has not learned the necessary lesson. The ruling circles of the United States are using every opporutnity to regain lost positions and turn the Pacific Ocean-Asia region into an area of struggle against socialism and the National Liberation Movement.

Washington sees one of these "opportunities" in exploiting and fanning passions around the "Cambodian question." It does everything to sow dissension between Cambodia and Thailand, between all the countries of Indochina and its neighbors, which are part of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), trying to prevent a constructive dialogue between these two groupings, a dialogue above all aimed at finding ways to eliminate the "Cambodian question."

The United States is increasingly and openly undertaking the maintenance of Khmer reactionary groupings and is, in fact, waging an undeclared war against the sovereign state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is providing bands of Pol Pot men and other reactionaries with money (it was decided to allocate $5 million for military aid to the Khmer reactionaries in the 1985-86 fiscal year), with combat equipment and weapons which these bands use to attack the peaceful border settlements of Cambodia. As spokesmen of the U.S. State Department acknowledge, U.S. technology supplied to Thailand is used "in regions bordering Cambodia", in other words, against Cambodia. Things have reached such a state that the highlight of visits by important officials of the U.S. Administration to Asian countries are visits to camps of Khmer bandit formations along the Thai-Cambodian border.

To satisfy its global strategy Washington is striving to hinder the irreversible process of national rebirth in Cambodia and to again put in power Pol Pot men who are guilty of genocide, or similar terrorists. But one must not fail to reckon with the will of the Cambodian people, and the lessons of history will teach that.

DEMICHEV MEETS MPR CULTURE MINISTER SUMYAA

OW250643 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0120 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Demichev received Sumyaa, Minister of culture of the Mongolian People's Republic, on 24 October. During their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Mongolian ties in the sphere of culture and the arts were discussed.

U.S. PLANS FOR JAPAN STRAITS TERMED 'DANGEROUS'

PM24 1207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" -- TASS report: "Buildup..."]

[Text] The United States intends to continue to build up its military presence in the Pacific. This is what Admiral P. McCarthy, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, told Japanese journalists on arrival at the U.S. Misawa Air Base in the north of Honshu Island. Adm McCarthy described Misawa, where the deployment of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers is in full swing, as a "bulwark of Pacific defense" and emphasized that the Pentagon is attaching increasing importance to this base. In addition the commander let it be known that the U.S. Navy is seriously preparing to blockade international straits in the Far East and to patrol the Sea of Japan in the event of a "deterioration of the situation" in the region. With a view to the implementation of these dangerous plans the strike aircraft carrier "Midway" is to be modernized next year.

JAPANESE 'PROPOSAL' ON SDI PARTICIPATION NOTED

LD261403 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Dangerous Step" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- It connection with the conference of six leading capitalist countries, it has become known in the U.S. circles that the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has come up with a proposal on behalf of the Government of Japan concerning the participation in the U.S. 'star wars" program. It is pointed out in this connection that agreement has been reached on the government level between the U.S. and Japan on the transfer to the U.S. of a number of military-applied technologies which the U.S. is going to use for creating systems of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative."

It is stressed in the U.S. circles in this connection that a number of American companies is holding talks with the biggest military-industrial companies of Japan with the consent of the Nakasone government for the purpose of taking the final decision on their participation jointly with Americans in the research within the framework of the "star wars" program.

U.S. IMPOSES ITS WILL ON ALLIES

OW280915 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Afonin commentary]

[Excerpts] Concerning U.S. attitudes towards its allies, Radio Moscow Commentator Afonin states the following:

Once again, Japanese public opinion is focussed on the U.S. military authorities' violation of Japan's three nonnuclear principles as demonstrated by a recent call at Yokosuka port by "Houston", a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine. The Foreign Ministry has rejected a request by Yokosuka residents and the city authorities to question the U.S. Government whether or not the "Houston" is equipped with nuclear arms.

Since Tomahawk nuclear missiles are deployed on most of the U.S. submarines of this class and since authoritative intelligence sources have clearly pointed out that "Houston" is equipped with Tomahawks, it is quite natural for city residents and authorities to be concerned about "Houston's" port call. The Foreign Ministry cites its usual reason for rejecting the request: Concerning the bringing of nuclear arms into Japan, the United States is obliged to have prior consultations with the Japanese Government, and since no consultations have been requested, no nuclear arms can be deployed on the "Houston."

Not many people believe such a pretext. In view of the arrogant behavior of the U.S. military authorities in various parts of the world, it will not be difficult to understand that such a pretext does not make any sense at all.

Such behavior by Washington fully conforms to the policy of the U.S. Government that it can impose its own will on other countries without taking the legitimate interests of sovereign nations into consideration. For example, in an attempt to attain military and strategic superiority over the USSR, the United States has gradually turned the [words indistinct] in Western Europe into its own nuclear bases and in an attempt to maintain and expand its military presence in these countries, the United States has resorted to blatant intervention into the internal affairs of other countries.

The U.S. forces' wayward actions are now faced with increasing resistance. Despite Washington's pressure, the New Zealand Government has rejected port calls by American war vessels without verification that they are not equipped with nuclear arms. Moreover, the people of the Netherlands are protesting against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in the Netherlands. And in Japan, peace fighters greet port calls by American warships with anti-U.S. demonstrations.

U.S. TRADE WAR, DEFICIT CAUSE 'FRENZIED ARMS RACE'

LD262329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] It is reported from New York that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, has made a television appearance on the American network ABC. His remarks have confirmed the growing displeasure in Tokyo over Washington's attempts to solve its economic difficulties at the expense of its trading partners -- above all, Japan. A Mayak commentary. At the microphone is Boris Andrianov:

This comment by the Japanese prime minister is further proof of the fact that the trade war between the United States and their Far Eastern partner and competitor is becoming ever more acute. In the course of this war, a whole series of salvoes has been fired from across the Atlantic recently. The American President himself fired the first shot in this cannonade by accusing Japan of unfair practices in trade with the United States -- and by setting up, in this connection, an unprecedented investigation into the activities of Japanese firms on the American domestic market.

The White House master did not confine himself to such attacks, but also threatened trade sanctions against the Japanese. The wave of anti-Japanese feeling has now rolled right up to the highest legislative body in the United States: There are now more than 50 bills before the American Congress proposing that high barriers be erected against goods coming in across the sea from Japan.

Tokyo has decided not to be left behind, and has been threatening retaliation if the United States imposes tough restrictions on the import of Japanese products. And, to make Washington think seriously about the consequences of such a turn of events, Nakasone has ordered the initiation of a study of the question of strictly limiting Japanese deposits in American banks. In the opinion of the Japanese Agency KYODO, this move could hit the Americans in a very sore spot, since they rely on the flow of funds from abroad to cover their enormous financial deficit.

The verbal skirmishes and exchange of mutual threats between the two main capitalist competitors are increasing in intensity along with the growth of the U.S. deficit in trade with Japan, which is expected to reach $50 billion this year. That is to say, it will increase by more than a third compared with last year. Washington is trying to shift the blame for this onto its dishonest trading partners: but the root causes of the present situation are to be found in the general political course of the American Administration, which has banked on an unprecedented militarization of the economy with the intention of achieving a global military-strategic superiority. And now, the frenzied arms race has rebounded against capitalist America itself.

NAKASONE FORCED TO LIMIT DEFENSE SPENDING

LD290400 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo October 29 TASS -- Under the pressure of opposition, Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone was forced to promise officially the parliament that in drawing up a budget for the 1986 fiscal year, his government would adhere to the principle limiting the country's defense spendings to one per cent of the budgetary commission of the lower parliamentary chamber. Yet, the newspaper "TOKYO SHIMBUN" points out, the prime minister has given no guarantees that the "ceiling" set for the military budget would not be exceeded in the years to come. Moreover, Nakasone admitted that the appropriations for the needs of the Japanese Armed Forces would increase in the future at a fast rate.

KOREA UNIFICATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD261706 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva October 26 TASS -- An international conference on questions of ensuring peace and unification of Korea opened at the "Intercontinental" hotel in Geneva today. Taking part in the conference are prominent politicians and public figures of countries of western and northern Europe, representatives of a number of communist and workers' parties, among them 'General Secretary of the Swiss Workers' Party Armand Mangin, former mayor of Geneva Roger Dafflon. Among the participants in the conference are a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by chief of the International department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kwang Chang-yop
and representatives of the national Democratic Front of South Korea.

The aim of the conference is to draw the attention of the public of west European countries to the problems of peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

Conference Reported

LD290251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 28 Oct 85

[By TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) The international conference on securing peace and the unification of Korea, which ended in Geneva on Sunday, was an important forum attracting the attention of the world public to this important problem of modern times.

The exchange of opinions which took place at the conference confirmed the topicality of initiatives put forward by the DPRK for achieving the reunification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis, without intervention from outside, and the world public's active support for them.

However, the Seoul regime and Washington, which stands behind it, are taking an obstructionist position, which is largely explained by the military-strategic aims of the United States, which regards South Korea as one of the sides of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militaristic triangle being patched together. One of the most important conditions for the unification of the country is the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. This demand also stood out in speeches by participants of the Geneva conference. In an address to parliaments, political parties, public organizations and peoples of all countries, the conference called for active assistance in the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and the halting of U.S. interference in South Korea.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS USSR INITIATIVES

LD270145 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 26 TASS -- We express firm support for the Soviet initiatives which are aimed at radical steps in the sphere of nuclear disarmament that would go together with concrete measures in the sphere of military detente and the consolidation of confidence. This has been stated by the deputy premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam in a TASS interview. He pointed out that the new foreign policy steps of the Soviet Union set forth in the message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to participants in the anniversary meeting of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly and in the speech of the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze prove that the USSR is consistently developing a realistic program of the curbing of the arms race and the improvement of the international situation.

AIMS OF FRG DEFENSE MINISTER'S ROK VISIT CRITICIZED

PM251451 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Sergey Kukhar "Commentator's Opinion": "NATO's Eastern Flank"]

[Text] Last week FRG Defense minister M. Woerner visited South Korea. The talks held there discussed "potential for improving cooperation between the two countries in the security sphere."

As reported by the West German press, Seoul would like to obtain Bonn's assistance in developing its military industry. Discussion concerned in particular South Korea's desire to establish the production there of the motors used in the West German Leopard-1 tanks.

Visits to the south of the Korean peninsula by West German emissaries in uniform are not that frequent an occurrence. The visit to Seoul by the chief of the FRG military department has therefore generated a certain amount of attention on the part of the media and political commentators. It is reported that M. Woerner expressed interest in stabilizing the "political situation in Asia and South Korea." However, the practical steps taken by Bonn officials indicate the contrary.

It should also be mentioned in this regard that the West German minister's visit coincided with the visit to Seoul by Bavarian Prime Minister F. J.Strauss. Both these facts give grounds for drawing attention to the FRG's desire for closer relations with South Korea and Bonn's clear support for the leadership of the "police state" which South Korea is, as even the West German press says.

Another feature is also noteworthy. M. Woerner arrived in Seoul from Tokyo, where he had held talks with Japanese generals and where he stated the readiness of the FRG and other NATO countries to cooperate with Japan in developing military technology and supplies of arms to it.

One does not have to be a sophisticated politician to realize what kind of "stabilization in Asia" and on the Korean peninsula the leaders of West Germany and the other NATO members are concerned with. What we have here is a new, no less dangerous step by the West as part of its adopted course of "NATOization" of Washington's Far Eastern allies and the practical implementation of U.S. plans to create an "Eastern flank" for the NATO bloc in the region.

MONGOLIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS PACT MEETING RESULTS

LD282142 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar October 28 TASS -- The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic welcomes the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Sofia on October 22-23 and wholly approves the statement "for the removal of the nuclear threat and for a turn for the better in European and world affairs," approved by the meeting, the Council of Ministers of Mongolia says in a statement.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the statement points out, shares the conclusion of the meeting that the course of the USA and its closest allies towards achieving military superiority and establishing world dominance has brought about a dramatic aggravation of the world situation and the escalation of the war danger and led mankind to a point beyond which events may get out of hand.

The present-day world situation and the aggravated nuclear threat demand from all states a mature and realistic approach to problems of war and peace and the united and more energetic efforts of all the peoples to lessen international tensions, to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading into outer space. Much urgency is attached in this context to the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member countries for united efforts in the struggle against the threat of total annihilation which faces mankind, the statement says.

ZIAUL HAQ INTERVIEW ON U.S. TELEVISION CITED

LD27183 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- TASS Political newsanalyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

The United States and Pakistan, its key military ally in the South-Asian region, intend to continue broadening the scale of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and building up tension in South Asia. This is seen from an interview which President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan gave to the U.S. television network CNN. General Ziaul Haq declared in vague terms for the settlement of the knotty problem which is Afghanistan. In the process, he totally ignored the peace proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, aimed at terminating without delay gross armed interference in the affairs of that state and a peaceful political settlement of the situation among Afghanistan which is known to have become a target of U.S.-led hostile forces which impede the normalization of the situation in South Asia.

It is well known that by efforts of the present Washington Administration Pakistan was converted into a bridgehead of permanent threat to the neighbouring countries. Islamabad became an obedient tool of aggression against the Afghan people. In speaking hypocritically at length about the "interests" of the Afghan people, Ziaul Haq allowed the use of Pakistani territory for pursuing the policy of institutionalized gangsterism against Afghanistan. The United States helped Pakistan set up over 120 camps in its territory to train counterrevolutionaries in sabotage and terrorism methods. Washington extends multi-billion handouts to the Ziaul Haq regime for implementing militarist programmes. For instance, it was announced during the recent visit to Pakistan of high-ranking While House emissaries Michael Armacost and Donald Fortier that Washington agreed to close a new major deal worth six billion dollars with Islamabad.

In the interview the president again portrayed the matters in the way as if Pakistan was, purportedly, under a mythical outside "threat". In view of this, he was at pains to laud the Reagan administration for support, specifically, in the form of military equipment supplies. This "support", however, is conducive to the further militarization of Pakistan and the growth of its aggressiveness in the region. To suit Washington, the Islamabad regime is busy whipping up tension in that region of Asia, pulling chestnuts out of the fire without realizing that it may badly burn itself by this.

And lastly, General Ziaul Haq groundlessly alleged that Pakistan's nuclear programme, which arouses deep worry of its closest neighbours, is in pursuit of solely peaceful goals. This worry can well be understood. The present generation of Indians keep the memory of three Indo-Pakistani wars started by Pakistan. Even to the admission of the U.S. Television network ABC, the implementation of the nuclear programme whose ultimate goal is to produce a bomb is in full swing in Pakistan.

Tension fanned up in South Asia by the participants in the U.S.-Pakistani alliance runs counter to the vital interests of the South-Asian peoples.

U.S.'IDEOLOGICAL AGGRESSION' AGAINST DRA HIT

PM241201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel O. Cherneta: "Counting on Terror and Slander"]

[Text] Life in Afghanistan has been marked in recent months by important domestic political events. The country's Loya Jirga (supreme council) and the supreme jirga of the border tribes have been held and elections to local organs of state power have been taking place. The broad working masses' support for these events has demonstrated once again that the Afghan people are faithful to the ideals of the April Revolution and are ready to resolutely rebuff all intrigues by counterrevolution and international imperialism headed by the United States.

But these last months have also shown that the undeclared war against the young republic is becoming increasingly large in scale and is being waged by the most barbaric methods. And it is the United States which plays the role of its chief instigator and organizer.

Let us recall that in the period 1980-1983 Washington appropriated, according to the American press itself, $100 million a year on average to wage the undeclared war against the Afghan people. In 1984 the R. Reagan administration appropriated no less than $125 million for these purposes, and in 1985 $280 million. However, in practice American imperialism's financial transfusions are considerably in excess of the figures cited, because most aid is transferred through secret channels. It recently became known, for example, that the U.S. Congress has appropriated an extra $300 million out of secret budget funds to equip bandit Afghan counterrevolutionary formations.

America's participation in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan is becoming increasingly large in scale. As is well known, various centers have even set up on U.S. territory to train hired professional killers for operations on Afghan soil. This is in addition to the more than 120 training centers financed by American imperialism which are operating in Pakistan. Counterrevolutionary gangs are being trained, armed, and then dispatched into Afghan territory, but the duration of their active terrorist operation has been markedly decreasing of late. This is happening because an increasing number of the criminal gangs are either quickly suffering defeat or are ceasing resistance and going over to the side of the people's power.

According to the weekly TIME, agents are being trained at 9-month American courses under the leadership of CIA specialists to ship weapons into Afghanistan. Let us remember that by White House order the CIA has since the end of 1982 been supplying Afghan gains with a considerable quantity of arms such as mortars, grenade launchers, mines, recoilless guns, missiles, and gas grenades. Recently American aid in the form of surface-to-air missiles and antiaircraft guns has been going to the gangs via Pakistan. This was reported to its readers by the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT last 23 September.

In addition to direct armed intervention, imperialist circles headed by the United States are making extensive use of ideological aggression in the undeclared war against the Afghan people -- aggression which bears all the hallmarks of psychological warfare.

To intensify the subversive activity against Afghanistan and consolidate Afghan counterrevolution the United States and its allies are stepping up the supply of propaganda hardware to them. Rebels carrying out bandit raids in the DRA are being equipped with small mobile radios so that they can transmit from Afghan territory itself. Moreover, U.S. special services intend to dispatch mobile television teams from Pakistani territory into regions of Afghanistan territory controlled by counter-revolutionary groupings in order to obtain "on-the-spot" propaganda material.

Some Afghan bandits are already being trained as specialists for these teams.

For this purpose a center to train specialist in subversive propaganda, where around 200 men undergo 6-week training courses, has been set up near the city of Peshawar (Pakistan), in the region of (Takhal-Payan-Balya). Imperialism does not stint resources on subversive propaganda operations, considering them as important a part of the undeclared war as sabotage and terrorist acts. For example, according to the WASHINGTON POST report, the U.S. Congress has passed an amendment to the USIA appropriations bill for Fiscal 1986 which provides for the appropriation of $500,000 "for the instruction of Afghan insurgents in propaganda methods."

The large-scale psychological warfare is being waged by mass media controlled by American imperialist circles -- mass media which in the hands of propaganda centers and the special services have been turned into an instrument of spiritual aggression. At the present time the amount of anti-Afghan propaganda in the various languages of the country's peoples totals 90 hours per day. It is transmitted by more than 50 foreign radio stations. VOA alone broadcasts more than 6 hours in Pashto and Dari. The subversive centers Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are on the CIA payroll, are particularly zealous in unrestrained speculation about events in and around Afghanistan.

The Pakistani authorities have "given shelter" to the CIA-funded Radio Free Afghanistan. The station has 11 fixed radio transmitters located near the Afghan-Pakistan border.

Downright lies are the most widely used device in the arsenal of the ideological saboteurs, whose aim is to hamper the stabilization of the situation in the DRA, slow down the progress of democratic transformations, create an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty in the country, and undermine and weaken revolutionary power's position. The U.S. embassies in Islambad and Kabul are the main centers where this noxious information about Afghanistan is concocted.

The government radio stations in Islamabad, the Afghan counterrevolution's transmitters on Pakistani territory, and the ideological subversion centers paid for with American dollars form a well-rehearsed choir which repeats in unison fabrications about "bloody Russian brutalities," "imposing mojahedin victories," the "presence of Czechoslovak, Cuban, and South Yemeni troops in the DRA," the "use of chemical weapons," the "capture" by rebels of Qandahar, Herat and other cities, and similar fictions.

The lies and slander are used to cover up or justify the bloody crimes committed by the killers in international imperialism's service. The outrageous claim that the civil aircraft shot down by an American-made missile near Qandahar in September was carrying Afghan and Soviet servicemen is a graphic example of this.

And even the Bakhtar airline plane is represented as a military one. The ideological subversion centers rushed to portray this crime as a great success for the "fighters of Islam." This, of course, is an outrage to the memory of the Afghan citizens, including women, children, doctors, engineers, and clerics who died.

The events occurring in the DRA graphically confirm the irreversibility of the progressive social and democratic transformations being carried out in the country. The working people are able to see with their own eyes who it is who expresses their true interests and are therefore resolutely supporting the people's power. An ever-increasing number of people tricked into joining counterrevolutionary gangs are coming over to the side of the people's power. They see that every dollar of American aid to the hired killers bears traces of the blood of murdered or wounded Afghan children, mothers, and old people and reflects the flames consuming schools, mosques, and hospitals.

And, no matter how the organizers of imperialist intervention try to inflate its scale, they will never succeed in carrying out their intention. The aggressive circles of imperialism will not be able to reverse the wheel of history by either force or lies. The imperialists' attempts to deprive the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains are futile.

PRAVDA CATALOGS U.S.-SUPPORTED 'CRIMES' IN DRA

PM251143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Policy of Aggression"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Oct -- The United States is expanding the scale of the war against the DRA. An extra $300 million have been allocated from secret U.S. budget funds to assist the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. According to the U.S. press, these appropriations will amount to $600 million next year. In recent years alone, Washington has allocated more than $1.5 billion to aggression against the independent, sovereign state. These considerable sums are used to train gangs of assassins and terrorists entrenched on Pakistan's territory and to supply them with modern kinds of weapons, including missile shells, recoilless guns, rocket launchers, mines, antiaircraft missiles, and machineguns.

More than 120 camps to train the dushmans in subversive and terrorist methods have been set up in Pakistan with U.S. help.

The 7 years of imperialism's war against the Afghan people have brought untold calamities to Afghanistan. The damage caused to the DRA economy is estimated at 34 billion Afghanis --which is three-fourths of all the state's investments in Afghanistan's economy in the 20 years before the revolution. The bandits have destroyed or burned 2,000 schools, 130 hospitals, 100 medical centers, and 254 mosques. Some 14,000 km of telephone and telegraph lines have been put out of action.

The world public is staggered at the U.S. mercenaries' crimes against the peaceful population of Afghanistan -- villanious acts like blowing up the Kabul polytechnic institute mosque during a service, the PAMIR newspaper building, the ("Ariana") movie theater during a children's showing, the Muslim college in Herat city, and a hotal in Mazar-e Sharif, and the bombing at Kabul airport. A "Bakhtar" civil airline plane was downed by U.S.-manufactured missiles and -- as was established recently -- with the participation of U.S. instructors. In this case all the passengers, including women and children, and the crew died.

The responsibility for these bloody crimes belongs to those who armed the assassins and who direct their actions.

While hypocritically dilating about the Afghan people's interests, the need to combat "international terrorism," and the protection of human rights, the Washington administration is in practice pursuing a policy of state terrorism, flouting elementary norms of international law, and encroaching on the Afghan state's independence and sovereignty.

It is none other than Washington that is undermining the efforts undertaken over a number of years by the UN secretary general and his personal representative D. Cordovez to settle the Afghan problem by political means. This U.S. policy is leading to even greater aggravation of the situation around Afghanistan.

U.S. EXTENDING 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST DRA

LD270126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Relying on Extending the 'Undeclared War'" by Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (TASS) -- The present U.S. Administration which has explicitly adopted the course of extending the scale of the "undeclared war" against the Democratic Republic of Agfhanistan is striving to open another channel of armed aggression. In a report from the Pentagon broadcast on Thursday by CBS, it was said that alongside the growing aid to the Afghan dushmans through CIA lines, they will be sent equipment stored at U.S. military bases scattered all over the world. Congress and Pentagon representatives, the report points out, do not hide the fact that such supplies will facilitate the military operations of the "rebels" -- that's what U.S. propaganda calls the gangs of saboteurs and murders sent out onto Afghan territory from neighboring Pakistan.

Most of the weapons used by these gangs are acquired with U.S. money. The gangs are coached by U.S. instructors.

U.S. spending on kindling the "undeclared war" in the DRA is increasing rapidly. It has already long gone beyond the secret funds from which the subversive activity of the U.S. Congress gave the administration permission to spend $250 million this year on equipping and training the dushmans. In the 1986 fiscal year beginning on 1 October a sum of $600 million is envisaged.

Quite recently the special committees on Intelligence from both chambers of the U.S. Congress approved the administration's request for allocating an additional $300 million to the Afghan dushmans for fiscal 1986-1987. Now, judging by it all, along with the CIA channels, supplies to the Afghan murderers aggressors will be forthcoming directly from the Pentagon.

What hypocrisy one has to possess in order to declare that such a flagrant reliance on expanding armed aggression against the sovereign DRA is a "highly moral cause," as they do in the White House!

CORRESPONDENT TALKS WITH DRA'S SHAHNAWAZ TANAY

LD270419 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Oct 85

[By correspondent Boris Savodyan]

[Excerpt] Another U.S.-financed subversive radio station has begun broadcasting. Its Afghan service has claimed that counterrevolutionary groups won victories in Paktia Province and at the town Khowst, near the border with Pakistan. When I Met with Lieutenant General Shahnawas Tanay, chief of the General staff of the Afghan Armed Forces, I asked him to tell us about the situation in Khowst District. By the way, the American news media have claimed, with reference to leaders of counterrevolutionaries who have entrenched in Pakistan, that General Tanay had been killed. Here is what I heard from Shahnawaz Tanay.

For a long time the town of Khowst, which is situated near the border with Pakistan, had been virtually cut off from the rest of the country. It was cut off not only by mountains but also by the bandits nesting in them. The bandits who are directly supported by Pakistan terrorized the local people and many had to flee their homes and hide in the mountains. The Afghan Army Command mounted actions as such are difficult, besides, the bandits had built strong positions and had U.S.-made and other weapons in abundance. The personnel of our unit, said General Tanay, displayed skill and courage. With the backing of the population, he added, our soldiers destroyed more than 2,000 counterrevolutionaries, including 200 Pakistani mercenaries, a great amount of equipment of various kinds was seized, weapons, ammunition and military equipment was found stored in mountain (?cliffs).

By their operation in the Khowst Region the Afghan People's Army has shown once again that unbidden guests will be firmly repelled. At the same time Democratic Afghanistan holds doors open for all whose purposes are peaceful and who sincerely want to learn more about how the Afghan people have been living since the April revolution.

IZVESTIYA ON AFGHAN REBEL'S RADIO STATIONS, PRESS

LD290046 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 28 Oct 85

["Counterrevolution" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 28 TASS -- Those who instigate and mastermind the undeclared war in Afghanistan involve ever wider in ideological subversion Afghan counterrevolutionaries having a better knowledge of social and national psychology, IZVESTIYA's Kabul correspondent German Ustinov writes in the newspaper today. He notes that "The Voice of Afghanistan's Islamic Revolution", "True Voice of Afghanistan's Moslems", "United Moslems -- Mujahiddins of Afghanistan" radio stations were set up in Pakistan. Seeking to appeal to religious and nationalistic feelings, taking advantage of illiteracy and backwardness of the population, the tenacity of feudal and clan prejudices, the authors of radio broadcasts are constantly slandering people's power of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, denigrating plans and gains of the revolution, spreading most absurd rumours.

The biggest counterrevolutionary groupings -- the Islamic Party of Afghanistan and the Islamic Society of Afghanistan have established in the recent years quite a substantial propaganda base aimed at long drawn out psychological war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Those groupings and later other "parties" of reactionary emigration, set up the departments of "culture and circulation" at their headquarters. The "Afghan Information Centre" started functioning in Peshawar.

Various Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings publish over 70 newspapers, magazines and weeklies. They appear not only in Pakistan and Iran but also in the FRG, Italy, Britain and the USA. The biggest part of them is printed in Dari and Pashto language. The counterrevolution is striving to build up to the utmost the scopes of verbal propaganda. For this purpose, active and literate members of the gangs have been trained of late to become propagandists, IZVESTIYA's correspondent writes.

AFGHAN SECURITY FORCES ROUT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD281106 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 28 TASS -- Afghan security forces have carried out a number of successful operations to smash gangs of counterrevolutionaries. An armed gang which terrorized the local population is reported by BAKHTAR news agency to be routed in the area of Padehab Shane of Loghar Province. Over 80 packings of explosives, dozens of anti-tank-personnel and distance mines, grenada launchers, ammunition and also membership cards of counterrevolutionary gangs were seized during the operation.

According to another report, a band of counterrevolutionaries was routed in Paktika Province in the operation which ended with the seizure of weapons, ammunition and subversive literature.

An effective operation to render harmless bandit groups was conducted in Herat Province. Afghan security forces rendered harmless four criminals there. The search helped discover 60 boxes of cartridges for the "DSHK" machine-gun, six ground-to-air missiles and documents testifying to bandits' links with the ringleaders of counterrevolutionary groupings who have entrenched themselves abroad.

During the operation in Ghazni Province, security forces seized the ringleader of one of the Gulbuddin gangs nicknamed "Moallem Zamir", who led a detachment of terrorists perpetrating violence in the province's settlements.

AFGHAN REBELS FIRE ON HERAT MOSQUE

LD281006 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 28 TASS -- Afghan counter-revolutionaries committed another bloody crime, firing rockets at a mosque in the city of Herat as believers gathered there for the evening service, BAKHTAR news agency reported.

The bombardment left 14 persons killed and 78 wounded.

The atrocity, perpetrated by people calling themselves "protectors of Islam", shocked not only Herat residents but all working people in Afghanistan. The criminals, BAKHTAR said, acted on direct instructions from their foreign masters, American imperialists and the Pakistani military, who have unleashed an undeclared war on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN, U.S. COORIDINATE 'ANTI-AFGHAN' POLICY

LD281345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Valdimir Beloshapko commentary from the "International Diary" program]

[Text] In an interview with U.S. television company CNN, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq stated that the principal topic during his meeting with President Reagan in New York on 23 October was the Afghanistan situation. The head of the Islamabad administration expressed his gratitude to the White House for its moral and political support and for material assistance to Pakistan. Here's my colleague Vladimir Beloshapko with a commentary on the influence of the ever stronger relations between the United States and Pakistan on the situation in South and Southeast Asia:

Indeed, the links between the United States and Pakistan are noticeably influencing the situation in this part of Asia. Unfortunately, it is a pernicious influence. Experience has shown, particularly over the past few years, that every step that Washington and Islamabad take toward each other has inevitably resulted in a rise in tension in the region, an increase in mutual suspicion and hostility, and sometimes in armed clashes as well. The reason for the destructive nature of the U.S.-Pakistan alliance lies above all in the fact that it was conceived and exists as a militaristic and aggressive alliance. All the moral, political, and economic support mentioned by General Zia in the interview comes down, in the final analysis, to extensive deliveries of the latest U.S. weapons to Islamabad, in quantities considerably exceeding Pakistan's defense needs, especially bearing in mind the fact that no one is threatening Pakistan's security. On the contrary, it is the Pakistani military regime which avoids serious discussion and the realistic proposals from Kabul and Delhi on establishing good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the region.

In the 5-year period now ending, U.S. military aid to Islamabad has exceeded $3 billion. Approximately the same sum is to be given over the next few years; this is currently being negotiated. Naturally, behind this U.S. generosity lurk the far from selfless military-political calculations of Washington, which is clearly assigning Pakistan the role of regional policeman previously played by the Shah's Iran. More specifically, the U.S. strategists would like to make even more active use of Pakistan to continue the undeclared war against Afghanistan and simultaneously exacerbate the anti-Indian feelings of the Pakistani military. It is not coincidental that armed provocations by Pakistan on the Indian border have recently become noticeably more frequent. As for the undeclared war against Afghanistn, Islamabad's unseemly role in it is well known. With U.S. assistance more than 120 camps have been created in Pakistan for training dushmans in terrorist methods. Their forays have inflicted enormous damage on Afghanistan -- estimated at 34 billion afghani, that is three-quarters of the entire state investment in the economy for the 20 years preceding the April Revolution. The bandits have destroyed and burned down 2,000 schools, 130 hospitals, 100 medical points, and 254 mosques; 14,000 kilometers of telephone and telegraph lines have been put out of operation; and many civilians -- old men, women, and children -- have perished.

Together with the United States, which has already spent more than $1.5 billion on aggression against Afghanistan, responsibility for these crimes is fully borne by Pakistan's rulers, who have allowed themselves to be drawn into armed intrigues against a sovereign republic. To judge by General Ziaul Haq's interview with CNN, Pakistan intends to continue closely coordinating its anti-Afghan policy with Washington.

CPI PRAISES SOVIET PROPOSALS, GANDHI VISIT

LD281349 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi October 28 TASS -- The Communist Party of India highly assess and appreciates the comprehensive and clear-cut proposals put forward by the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact countries in its recent meeting in Sofia. This was stated to TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin by secretary of the National Council of Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan. These proposals constitute constructive and realistic solutions to the problems of curbing the nuclear arms race, as well as to the urgent problems of freedom and security facing the peoples of Asia, Africa, Central and Latin America. The proposals made by the Sofia meeting follow the far reaching and historic initiatives put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU M.S. Gorbachev at his meeting in Paris recently. The initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the socialist community of the nations have been hailed by the peace forces of the world, as a decisive contribution to make it possible a break through in the dangerous international situation, which has been presipitated by the aggressive and adventurous policies of the Reagan administration.

Contrasted sharply with the peace policies of the socialist countries have come President Reagan's address to the U.N. General Assembly and the whole attitude taken up at the assembly by the U.S. delegation. Reagan's speech was just a vicious anti-Soviet and anti-Communist tirade, intended to falsify history and divert the world peoples attention from the crucial issue of curbing the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it to spread in the outer space. Reagan was trying to cover up his policy of the state terrorism directed against the national sovereignty and freedom of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Angola and Ethiopia. It is no wonder that Reagan's speech contrasted so sharply with the address made by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The Communist Party of India recognises that the proposals made by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact powers come at a momentous point in the history of the world, just on the eve of the Geneva summit. The party has directed all its state units to launch immediately a sustained and intensive nation-wide campaign in India to mobilize Indian public opinion to back up the Soviet peace initiative and to demand a positive response from the Reagan administration. In the context of all these developments the visit of the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to the Soviet Union and Cuba has acquired special significance. On his return from abroad Prime Minister R. Gandhi has emphasized the imminent danger to India's own security from the imminent possibility of militant Pakistan going nuclear. Communist Party of India welcomes Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's appreciations of the Soviet Union's peace proposals. And it expects that India as the head of the non-Aligned Movement will make maximum efforts in the coming weeks prior to the summit to mobilise the world opinion to back up the Soviet 2-peace proposals and demand a positive response from R. Reagan. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has rightly emphasized that the central issue before the coming Geneva summit -- is the question of disarmament and every effort to evade this is only diversionary.

MISSIONARIES LINKED WITH UNION CARBIDE, BHOPAL

LD280228 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 27 TASS -- the government of the Madhya Pradesh state, India, has refused to prolong the term of staying there of six missionaries from Western states and demanded that they immediately leave the country. A government statement points out that the clergymen -- three Belgians, two Americans and a Dutchman were engaged in the activities that were incompatible with their status. Local observers believe that this wording is an obvious sign showing that the "missionaries" were exposed as spies of Western secret services who fulfilled the mission in India which had very little in common with religious activities.

The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES stresses that the spies under the guise of missionaries were detected in the city of Bhopal where last December a major tragedy had taken place through the fault of the transnational corporation "Union Carbide." As a result of the leak of toxic agents at the plant belonging to "Union Carbide" 2,500 people were killed and over 200,000 were seriously poisoned. Soon after the catastrophe numerous "experts" from Western countries rushed to Bhopal with the aim to acquaint themselves right there with the consequences of the mass poisoning of people. The journal PROBE INDIA believes that the impact of the toxic gas was tested on residents of Bhopal, that this monstrous experiment was staged by "Union Carbide" on the order of the Pentagon within the framework of preparations for a chemical war. The checking of the effect of the killer gas is undoubtedly included in the mission of emissaries of Western secret services who penetrated Bhopal under the guise of "experts," "medics" and "missionaries."

RYABOV DELEGATION ARRIVES IN INDONESIA FOR TALKS

BK281216 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yakov Ryabov arrived in Jakarta this afternoon for a 4-day visit to Indonesia. At Sukarno-Hatta International Airport, he was welcomed by Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry and supervision of development; Soviet Ambassador to Indonesia Stanislav Semivolos; and a number of ambassadors from other friendly countries. While in Indonesia, the guest of the coordinating minister will meet with President Suharto and a number of ministers of the fourth development cabinet, in addition to signing a protocol in Jakarta on the formation of a joint Indonesian-Soviet commission. The joint commission will serve as a mechanism for developing bilateral economic cooperation.

NEW ZEALAND PROTESTS FRENCH S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR TEST

LD261708 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 26 TASS -- New Zealand has lodged an official protest with France over an underground test explosion of a nuclear device at Atoll Mururoa on Thursday, AFP reports.

New Zealand Acting Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, speaking in Wellington, said that the New Zealand Government was making inquiries about the condition of the crew and the location of the Yacht "Vega," belonging to the environmentalist movement Greenpeace. The yacht, according to foreign news agencies, was seized by French commandoes in the seas near Atoll Mururoa, where it had arrived to protest against French nuclear weapon tests.

Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, who criticized in Canberra the latest French nuclear weapon tests in the Pacific, stated that there could be no justification for continued nuclear explosions at Atoll Mururoa. He pointed out that the test had been carried out shortly after the forum of the southern Pacific countries had approved a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in that region.

As many as 17 underground nuclear explosions have been carried out at Mururoa since 1966, when France began to test nuclear weapons in the region. These tests constitute a grave threat to the environment and human life in the region.

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN MEETS CSSR'S HUSAK 24 OCT

PM280842 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents Ye. Nefedov and V. Sagidov: "Strength Through Unity"]

[Text] Prague -- The Southern Highway -- A state construction project of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union -- has become a vivid symbol of present-day Prague. Young Workers from the fraternal socialist countries, including Soviet construction workers, envoys of the Moscow Komsomol, are doing shock work here together with their Czechoslovak counterparts. Yesterday the construction site was visited by a Komsomol delegation headed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, which is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union Central Committee. An interesting and meaningful conversation took place about the course of socialist competition among the youth teams, about the introduction of new working methods, and about the strengthening of internationalist friendship among the young construction workers.

A conversation held at the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union Central Committee was devoted to inculcating the qualities of internationalist patriots in our countries' young men and women. The Komsomol delegation and members of the International Students' Union Secretariat met at the union's headquarters, where the results of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow, prospects for the further development of the festival movement, and the role and tasks of progressive students in the present-day international situation were discussed.

A friendship rally at the "Praha" national enterprise gave a moving demonstration of the indestructible unity of the peoples and youth of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, yesterday received the Komsomol delegation headed by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. During a cordial conversation it was stressed that the program of building a developed socialist society requires that the two fraternal countries' young people display ideological and political maturity, high moral qualities, and professional knowledge. The meeting was attended by J. Jeneral, chairman of the CSSR Socialist Youth Union Central Committee.

DEMICHEV INTERVIEWED ON BUDAPEST CULTURE FORUM

PM240908 Moscow LITERATURANYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 9

[Interview with Pn.N Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and USSR minister of culture, by special correspondents A. Nartynova and M. Maksimov at Budapest cultural forum of states which took part in the CSCE: "Culture and Peace" -- date not given]

[Text] Question: How did you feel on coming to Budapest and what are your first impressions of the forum's work?

Answer: The forum inspired the hope that cultural figures from countries with different social systems can find a common language on today's most important task -- preserving peace. We are confident that despite all our differences, in essence a simple idea prevails: Only by joint efforts is it possible to resist the danger which hangs over us all. Ultimately, this is not just a question of good intentions; it is a political and moral imperative by means of which mankind will be able to preserve himself and his culture.

Question: Speakers at the forum's plenary sessions have expressed different attitudes toward such concepts as, for instance, "creative freedom." Contradictory opinions were expressed on the artist's role and place in society. Some speakers called for a "freedom" not confined within any framework, believing that culture must be outside society and even supranational. Many people spoke of the individual's right to "self-expression," but almost no one mentioned the purpose of expressing oneself...

Answer: ...Precisely! If it is for the sake of preaching violence, Nazism, or chauvinism, we are categorically opposed to that kind of "freedom," that kind of "self-expression." Moreover, on the Soviet Union's Constitution bans any kind of war propaganda, because it is directed against man's highest right -- the right to life.

Perhaps some people do not like the way creative freedom is understood in the socialist countries. But I emphasize that we are in favor of real freedom, guaranteed by both material prerequisites and legal norms. Apparently there is some kind of natural law in the West, whereby when appropriations for the arts are cut and many cultural figures are swelling the army of unemployed, at the same time the calls for "freedom of self-expression" become louder and louder.

Question: In his recent speech in France, M.S. Gorbachev, speaking of the need to preserve European civilization, emphasized the significance of this cultural forum, and its great role in the defense of humanism and peace. What do you think are the next practical steps along the path of implementing the Helsinki accords in the cultural sphere?

Answer: We believe that the forum should draw up recommendations aimed at increasing the responsibility of cultural personalities for the fate of peace and progress, including their contribution to the cause of improving mutual understanding between peoples, ensuring cultural human rights, and eliminating all forms of discrimination in the cultural sphere. The states taking part in the forum could also do much to encourage mass information and the propagation of works which assert the ideals of peace and humanism. Many common questions face us in connection with the considerable expansion of the influence of scientific and technical progress on the development of culture. We cannot fail to see that the achievements of civilization do not always act to the benefit of people. Mass-produced substandard spiritual products stifle national, original cultural values; and this happens with the help of the latest technical facilities. It would be very useful to draw up recommendations aimed at preserving democratic, national cultural traditions and at the same time making use of the latest achievements of science and technology in the interests of true cultural progress.

Culture must be socially active. Mankind now faces many acute problems, and such an influential force as the creative and scientific intelligentsia cannot stand aloof from the resolution of these problems. Consistent, energetic activity is needed in order to avert the catastrophe which threatens mankind. It is necessary to fight for man's spiritual health and enhance his sense of responsibility for the establishment of civilized norms in relations between peoples. In short, art must be active. As Marx said, it is necessary not only to explain the world, but to change it.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO GORBACHEV

PM281347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 First Edition p 7

[TASS report: "In a Fraternal Atmosphere": "T. Zhivkov Speech"]

[Text] Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, dear Soviet friends, Comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, and on my own behalf, I cordially and fraternally greet you, Comrade Gorbachev, as a welcome and dear guest. Communists and working people of our socialist motherland greet you with love and joy. Your friendly visit is a moving manifestation of unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The conversations which we have had today reaffirmed the unity of our views. We analyzed a broad range of questions and we have a united viewpoint on and a common approach to all of them. Your brief stay in Bulgaria has been exceptionally fruitful.

The thoughts, will, and energy of Bulgarian Communists and all working people are now being directed toward fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the national party conference on quality, and the BCP Central Committee February Plenum on questions of scientific and technical policy. We are preparing for the successful holding of the 13th BCP Congress.

We are aware that we are setting big and complex goals for ourselves. The mastery of the highest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, the intensification of the national economy, and the improvement of the management system, the political system, and the style and methods of work in all spheres are the tasks we will be tackling in a new way, competently, and in a businesslike fashion.

On the way we are coming up against and will come up against difficulties of the most varied nature. Recently even nature has set us severe trials. For the second consecutive year, Bulgaria has been affected by an unprecedented drought -- the country's energy and water balances have been destroyed and a large part of the fruits grown on our land have been destroyed by the scorching rays of the sun. The party and the entire people are exerting efforts to compensate for the losses so that a steady and dynamic rate of development is maintained and so that these losses have no serious effect on the working people's living standards.

Dear Soviet friends, Comrades!

The conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (PCC) ended yesterday in our capital. It was generally acknowledged to have been an event of exceptional importance in the life of the socialist community as a whole and in international life. The conference elaborated an effective platform for improving international relations and strengthening peace throughout the world.

Both the PCC conference and today's Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting stressed that mankind has no more important or more urgent task than to preserve and strengthen peace throughout the world. The largest contribution to the achievement of this profoundly humane goal is being made by the great Soviet people. All intelligent and honest people are voicing their great and sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union. This is also a vivid expression of the peoples' attitude to the new Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere which you, Comrade Gorbachev, put forward during your visit to France. Together with the other Soviet peace initiatives these proposals constitute a positive and comprehensive program for the radical improvement of the international climate.

Bulgaria, together with the fraternal socialist countries, will continue to be in the front ranks of the struggle for lasting peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation among states with different social systems.

Comrades!

We are gladdened and inspired by the Soviet people's achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. We follow with great attention the creative efforts of the Soviet people aimed at rapidly and effectively resolving urgent problems, accelerating the country's economic and social development, and achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet Communists and all Soviet people our fervent congratulations and sincere wishes for success in all undertakings.

T. Zhivkov proposed toasts to the friendship and brotherhood between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and between Bulgaria and the USSR, to the tested Marxist-Leninist combat alliance between the BCP and the CPSU, to Lenin's glorious CPSU and its Central Committee, and to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI SUPPORTS USSR INITIATIVES

LD250647 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 25 -- The message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, the speech of the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union's special representative at the jubilee meeting of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly are in the focus of attention of the international community. They confirmed again that the Soviet Union invariably declares for the preservation of international peace and security, for the development of cooperation among nations, implementation of the ideals and principles of the United Nations Charter, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, told TASS correspondents. A serious dialogue in Geneva might be held on the basis of Soviet proposals, he stressed.

POLAND PROTESTS 'CEASELESS' U.S. INTERFERENCE

PM281455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 First Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Brazen Interference"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Oct -- At a press conference held here a Polish Government press representative has made a resolute protest apropos the ceaseless U.S. attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

The latest example of such actions vis-a-vis Poland, he said, was the meeting between U.S. President R. Reagan and a certain J. Milewski, who passes himself off as "leader" of the so-called "Solidarity" foreign coordination bureau, and also the flagrant anti-Polish remarks permitted at the meeting. Judging by these remarks, the U.S. Administration wishes to know nothing of the real state of affairs in Poland and is once more trying to justify its illegal sanctions against Poland.

TALYZIN, ARKHIPOV RECEIVE AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD282317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2150 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 28 October Comrade Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Vranitzky, Austrian federal minister of finance, who is in Moscow. On the same day Vranitzky was received by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the talks was Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR.

PONOMAREV, DANISH CP DISCUSS INTERPARTY RELATIONS

PM281442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting between a CPSU delegation and a Danish Communist Party [DKP] delegation has been held in the CPSU Central Committee. B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, participated in the meeting from the Soviet side. DKP Chairman J. Jensen; I. Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the DKP Central Committee; O. Sohn, member of the DKP Central Committee Executive Committee; and B. Groen and F. Oijen, members of the DKP Central Committee, participated from the DKP side.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on topical questions of the international situation, the world communist movement, and also interparty relations between the CPSU and the DKP.

The participants in the meeting noted that the two parties, the CPSU and the DKP, are united in their assessment of the international situation, which is characterized by the deepening of the confrontation between the forces of war and the forces of peace -- a confrontation which is taking place through the fault of U.S. and NATO imperialist forces, which are implementing a course aimed at building up the nuclear arms race on earth and also shifing it to space. Therefore at this time a fundamental problem of the age is to avert the threat to mankind's existence, curb the forces of militarism and war, ensure lasting peace and security for the peoples, and chieve a turnabout in world development in the direction of detente, disarmament, and fruitful cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The DKP representatives spoke highly of the Soviet Union's new large-scale and constructive proposals, which open up real ways to achieve these objectives.

The participants in the meeting unanimously stressed the great contribution made by the Sofia Conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee to the efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat and to a turn for the better in European and world affairs.

The two parties' representatives devoted particular attention to the situation in Europe, where, despite the measures unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union to freeze and reduce medium-range nuclear missiles, the United States is continuing the expedited buildup of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles and elaborating plans for siting binary chemical weapons on the territory of West European states. It was noted that the Soviet peace plan for Europe advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France creates a real basis for the most expedient reaching of an agreement on radically reducing medium-range nuclear means in Europe and of an all-European accommodation [unregulirovaniye] as a whole.

In the context of a solution to European security problems, note was made of the great importance of the progressive forces' struggle to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and establish international guarantees precluding the use of nuclear weapons in this region. The CPSU delegation confirmed that the Soviet Union is prepared to take concrete steps to safeguard the security of zones free of nuclear weapons in the north of Europe.

The Danish comrades described their party's activity and its struggle in defense of working people's vital interests and democratic rights, for the consolidation of their unity of action against the rightist forces and monopolies, and for Denmark's sovereignty and political independence.

In conjunction with other political parties and organizations the Danish communists are making efforts to further boost the antiwar and antimissile movement in their country. They support the decisions adopted by the Danish parliament aimed against the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and against Reagan's "star wars" program.

The CPSU side expressed full solidarity with the Danish communists' struggle and wished the DKP successes in further strengthening their influence among the working people and rallying the workers movement and the progressive public in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress.

The CPSU delegation described the CPSU's great work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress and implement the line aimed at accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress; the draft new edition of the Party Program and the basic guidelines for economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000 approved by the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum; and the CPSU's vigorous activity in defense of peace and the peoples' security.

The DKP delegation spoke highly of the course being implemented by the CPSU aimed at the plan-governed and comprehensive development of socialism and Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU and DKP representatives stressed the urgency of the further consolidation of communist and workers parties' international interaction and solidarity in the face of imperialism's increased aggressiveness and spoke out resolutely against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism and any attempts to undermine or weaken communists' international unity.

The CPSU and DKP delegations confirmed their solidarity with all peoples struggling for independence, freedom, and democracy, and particularly with the heroic people of Nicaragua, who are waging the struggle under the conditions of a direct threat of imperialist invasion.

It was noted that the traditional friendly ties between the CPSU and the DKP, based on the principles of Marxism-Lenism and proletarian internationalism, are continuing to develop successfully.

The CPSU and DKP representatives confirmed their aspiration to continue to press for the further development of all-around relations between the USSR and Denmark and of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Danish peoples.

The DKP delegation left for home 27 October.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS 20-27 OCT

PM281500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Italian Communist Party [PCI] weekly REINASCITA headed by Giuseppe Chiarante, member of the PCI Directorate and political director of the journal, was in the USSR 20 through 27 October at the invitation of the journal KOMMUNIST. The delegation visited Kiev in addition to Moscow. The Italian comrades familiarized themselves with the work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress, the main avenues of the party's economic and social policy, the progress of the economic experiment in industry, and topical tasks of the CPSU's activity in the international arena.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Section and Propaganda Section, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and the journal KOMMUNIST. Meetings and conversations took place at the Ukrainian Gosplan and at industrial enterprises, and with scientists from a number of USSR Academy of Sciences institutes and journalists.

USSR-FINNISH PROTOCOL EMPHASIZES ENERGY CONSTRUCTION

PM231414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthen"]

[Text] Helsinki, 22 Oct -- The first session of the working group on cooperation in the sphere of the oil refining, petrochemical, and gas industries that operates within the framework of the Soviet-Finnish Standing Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation has been held here. Questions of the further development of trade between the two countries in this sphere, cooperation on joint construction projects, and production sharing and specialization were examined and a plan for work in 1985-1986 was outlined.

The protocol that was signed notes that the sides will seek opportunities to expand exports of traditional and new goods from the Soviet Union to Finland and will also strive to develop Finnish exports to the USSR. The document points out that currently the Soviet Union and Finland are cooperating in building industrial projects on the two countries' territories. Work is under way in Finland to lay a gas pipeline constructed with the participation of Soviet specialists. Considerable amounts of technical means have been delivered to the USSR to prospect for oil deposits on the continental shelf. In studying further opportunities for cooperation in this sphere, the protocol stresses, cooperation in constructing projects that create the basis for increasing Soviet exports to Finland, including on a barter and long-term basis, deserves paramount attention.

SCOPE OF UK ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT DETAILED

LD290415 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Excerpts] the latest reports say about 100,000 people took part in an antinuclear demonstration in London recently. Nikolay Gorshkov comments.

Death as a result of the nuclear arms race or the human race? Scores of thousands of demonstrators drove the message home when they laid down to simulate what the streets of London will look like in the event of a nuclear war the current policy of Washington and its allies is fraught with [sentence as heard]. The recent demonstration clearly showed the British people's choice in favor of the human race. Even the BBC has had to admit that the antiwar demonstration in London was enormous by all standards.

Opinion polls have repeatedly shown that the British people are against American nuclear weapons in their country's territory. The latest such poll, held on the eve of the London march, showed that 45 percent of the British people believe that the United States is being insincere when it claims that it seriously wants to work for peace and disarmament. That opinion poll was held after President Reagan's speech in the United Nations in which he tried to make the public believe in peaceful nature of the American policy.

The best proof of peaceful intentions could be a constructive response to the Soviet disarmament initiatives. These initiatives are also in favor of the human race. However, as long as NATO rejects the option and continues the arms race people of various political convictions will be pooling their efforts in support of the demand to put an end to the policy of war and aggression.

LUXEMBOURG OFFICIAL VIEWS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

LD270336 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 26 Oct 85

[By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov]

[Text] Luxembourg, October 26 TASS -- The past fifty years were the years of friendship and cooperation in Soviet-Luxembourg relations. This was said by the Secretary of State in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and External Trade and Cooperation of Luxembourg Robert Goebbels. He addressed an official ceremony in Luxembourg's municipal theatre devoted to the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Luxembourg.

The relations between the two countries are deeply rooted in history, Robert Goebbels said. "We were together in the common struggle against Hitler fascism. The people of Luxembourg will never forget the decisive contribution of the Soviet Army to the victory over fascism as a result of which the liberation of our motherland also became possible", the secretary of state said.

He expressed the confidence that positive bilateral ties will contribute to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. On its part, Luxembourg will be striving for the further consolidation of relations beween the two countries, the representation of the Luxembourg Government said.

SHULTZ TO TRANSFER PERES MESSAGES TO KREMLIN

TA281933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] American Secretary of State George Shultz is to transfer messages from the Israeli prime minister to Kremlin leaders. The Voice of Israel's political reporter says Peres has requested Shultz to inform the Soviet Union that Israel would moderate its opposition to Soviet participation in the political process in the region if Moscow establishes ties with Israel.

AS-SA'IQAH DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD290045 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 28, TASS -- A delegation of the Palestine Organization Saiqa, led by Isam al-Qady, general secretary of the organization, has been on a visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee from October 21 to 28.

In the course of meetings with representatives of Soviet public, the guests spoke about the courageous struggle of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, the imperialist and Zionist intrigues directed at frustrating the efforts for ensuring a just Middle East settlement.

The Soviet side has reaffirmed the Soviet people's invariable solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine demanding the exercise of the inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and creation of its independent state. The need was stressed for the speediest restoration of the unity of the ranks of Palestine resistance movement on the patriotic anti-imperialist basis, its close cooperation with the progressive forces of the Arab world above all with Syria.

The Saiqa delegation was received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

VOSS-LED DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIAN CITY

LD281357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Voss which is in Algeria on an official visit has visited the city of Annbaba, a major industrial center in that country. The Soviet parliamentarians visited a metallurgical works in (Al-Wodjar) that was built with technical and economic assistence from the USSR, they looked at the activities of the enterprise and talked with its leadership and the Soviet specialist working at it.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIDNAPPING OF SOVIETS

Suslikov Meets With Security Committee

NC281227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A new development has taken place in the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats. Members of West Beirut's Coordination Security Committee met with Yuriy Suslikov, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, this morning. The committee members and the Soviet official discussed the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats.

At the end of the meeting, Suslikov left for the residence of Minister Nabih Birri with committee members Haytham Jum'ah, Abu Husayn Baddaq, and Gabalan Gabalan, representing the Amal Movement; Akram Shuhayyib, Abu Sa'id, and Abu Haytham representing the Progressive Socialist Party; Munir al-Sayyad and Shakir al-Barjawi; Syrian observers Major Hasan and Amir Tallah; and judicial police commander Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki. Their meeting is still in progress. The conferees are discussing all available information on the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats.

Suslikov, Birri Discuss Hostages

NC281728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at noon today. Members of the coordination committees responsible for West Beirut and the camps were also present. The circumstances surrounding the kidnapping of the three Soviet Diplomats were examined in light of this morning's meeting between members of the two committees and the Soviet charge d'affaires.

Engineer Mustafa, Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, visited the Soviet Embassy in Beirut today. He and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Suslikov reviewed the current situation in Lebanon and the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats.

Iranians Reach 'No Positive Result'

NC271642 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 27 (AFP) -- The Iranian Charge d'Affaires here said the kidnap of four Soviet Embassy [as received] here on September 30 was part of "a struggle between international secret services," and that no "militant" Moslem organization was involved.

The four were snatched from their car as they were driving in West Beriut. Two days after the kidnapping one of them, Consular Secretary Arkadiy Katkov, was found slain.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Nurani said in a statement to Lebanese newspapers that a three-man embassy delegation that had been invpstigating the kidnap had come to "no positive result" as to the whereabouts of the hostages.

Soviet hostages are not being held by militant Islamic groups," Mr Nurani said, without elaborating.

The kidnapping was claimed by the Islamic Liberation Organi ation (ILO) which demanded that the Soviet Union put pressure on Syria to stop pro-Syrian militia fighting Sunni Fundamentalist Moslems in Tripoli.

A ceasefire has since been introduced in Tripoli, but there has been no further news of the three remaining hostages.

The charge d'affaires said that the kidnapping would not serve the "Islamic situation or the patriotic situation in this country."

Iran investigated the kidnapping following " a request from the Soviet Union, with whom we are anxious to have good relations, he said.

Kuwaiti Paper Says Soviets Killed

GF281504 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-AMM in Arabic 27 Oct 85 pp 1, 21

[Muwaffaq Madani dispatch from Beirut]

[Excerpts] The various security reports released by competent parties have affirmed that the three Soviet diplomats kidnapped about a month ago have actually been killed. Semi-official Lebanese sources and various leftist parties assigned to search for the three Soviets state that the diplomats were killed during the first week of their captivity.

In a statement to AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM these sources added that the organizations which kidnapped the Soviets ceased to make contacts or participate in negotiations concerning their release and stopped presenting offers concerning their fate after they killed the first Soviet hostage on the first day of their captivity in West Beirut.

The sources added that partially confirmed information indicates that the kidnappers immediately killed the other three diplomats after killing the first due to the tight security measures taken to arrest them. The sources added that the kidnappers who carried out the operation do not belong to a single party or Islamic organization, but to miscellaneous local organizations, and include radical Muslims, Palestinians, and other parties.

CPSU OFFICIAL BRUTENTS ARRIVES IN SYRIA

LD281207 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, October 28, TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by aren Brutents, a deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Syria today on a visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Ba'th party.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by members of the Ba'th party's Central Committee and other officials.

SUDAN RELEASES ARRESTED U.S. CITIZEN

LD282112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] News agencies have reported from Khartoum that a U.S. citizen, Frank Clement, was arrested and then released. Sudan's Minister of Internal Affairs, Badani, said that although he has been released an investigation into the incident is continuing. Having parked his car near the PLO mission building in Sudan, the American, who turns out to be a U.S. oil company employee, used special equipment in the car to intercept confidential information coming into the mission by radio. When the Palestinian guards asked him for identification the American tried to escape, but did not succeed. A PLO representative in Khartoum told journalists that all institutions in Sudan which have relations with the PLO have been under close observation by U.S. special services for many months now.

KUWAITI PAPER ON LIBYAN-SOVIET DIFFERENCES

GF181802 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Well-informed Arab diplomatic sources have told AL-QABAS the ins and outs of the visit of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union, which revealed differences between the two countries on a number of points. This visit resulted in the Libyan leader's acquisition of an official commitment from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to provide all the necessary aid to Libya in the face of any possible U.S. or Israeli threats or aggression against Libyan territories.

The visit of Al-Qadhdhafi to the Soviet Union - the first to Moscow since 1981 - took place from 10 to 14 October. The first point of difference pertains to the friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries. AL-QABAS learned in this regard that Al-Qadhdhafi informed the Soviet officials prior to his departure to Moscow last week that he would not sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union. Al-Qadhdhafi told the Soviet officials that he is opposed to signing any treaty or alliance agreement except with Arab countries. This, in his belief, does not belittle Libya's appreciation of the Soviet Union and of its position toward the Arab issues.

Well-informed Arab sources told AL-QABAS that Al-Qadhdhafi had refused to visit the Soviet Union for the past 4 years due to the insistence of former Soviet leaders to sign a friendship and cooperation agreement. These sources pointed out that a major crisis was about to take place in 1983 when the Soviet leader at that time, Yuriy Andropov, insisted during his meeting with Major 'abd al-Salam Jallud, the second man in Libya, on the need to hastily settle Libya's military debts to the Soviet Union, which were estimated at $5 billion, or sign a long-term friendship and cooperation agreement between the two countries. Andropov threatened to suspend shipments of weapons to Libya if the Libyan leader did not accept this request. Jallud returned to Libya and informed Al-Qadhdhafi, who refused to sign such an agreement regardless of the consequences. Andropov retracted his pressures and invited the Libyan leader to visit Moscow, but Al-Qadhdhafi refrained from accepting the invitation. That is why when Gorbachev invited Al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Soviet Union, Col Al-Qadhdhafi was keen to inform the Soviet leader in advance that he does not intend to sign such an agreement.

He wished that the Soviet officials would not insist on this issue during his visit. Gorbachev accepted Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal. The two sides only signed a cooperation program valid until the year 2000. This covers the economic, trade, scientific and technical fields.

The second point of difference deals with Israel and the peace negotiations. AL-QABAS learned that Al-Qadhdhafi rejected a persistent Soviet request which calls for supporting the idea of the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned with the Arab-Israeli dispute so that during this conference peace and a just and durable solution for the dispute can be hammered out. It was clear from the atmosphere of the Libyan-Soviet talks that the Soviet officials were keen to reach a peaceful solution to the dispute and to open channels of dialogue and contact with Israel in order to change its intransigent positions. Al-Qadhdhafi expressed his doubts over the success of any peace negotiations with Israel. He openly called for the extirpation of the Jewish state. This matter was opposed by the Soviet officials who were keen to delete any reference to this point in their information media. The Soviets wanted to include in the joint communique issued on the Al-Qadhdhafi talks a reference to the international conference, but the Libyan leader refused this. The final communique was thus issued without any reference to the Soviet initiative which calls for the convocation of an international conference to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The third point of difference pertains to Egypt. It is true that the views of the two sides were identical with regard to denouncing the Camp David Accords, the Reagan initiative, and all other unilateral deals in the Middle East, which are regarded as a violation of Arab unanimity. But these talks also proved that Moscow and Tripoli are not in full agreement on the position toward Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his regime. The Soviet officials are keen to strengthen dialogue and contacts with the Mubarak-regime because they believe that there is hope if driving this regime away from the Camp David line, particularly as a result of the mistakes committed by the Reagan administration in the region. They also believe that they cannot neglect or close the door on Egypt, because this will make it more attached to U.S. policy.

The Soviet officials also believe that Mubarak is different from Anwar al-Sadat and that he is neither charged with nor totally associated with the U.S. strategy in the Middle East, as was the late president. Col Al-Qadhdhafi, on the other hand, believes that Mubarak has not responded in effect to any Arab or international efforts to get away from Camp David or to abandon this line. Al-Qadhdhafi also does not pin great hopes on the possibility of the return of this regime to its Arab awareness and to the Arab rank. This is why Al-Qadhdhafi envisions any Arab or Soviet support to the current Egyptian regime as helping to strengthen this regime and to encourage it to remain in the Camp David line.

The fourth point of difference deals with the Iraq-Iran war. AL-QABAS learned that Soviet officials informed Al-Qadhdhafi of their opposition to dispatching sophisticated weapons to Iran, believing that such a step will encourage Iranian officials to turn down peace initiatives. The Soviet officials also criticized the Iranian leadership's refusal to respond positively to the various peace initiatives. The Soviet officials also criticized the Iranian leadership's refusal to respond positively to the various peace initiatives that have been launched by many Arab, Islamic, and international sides.

Al- Qadhdhafi told the Soviets that he takes advantage of every opportunity to encourage the Iranians to terminate the war. But he emphasized at the same time that Libya cannot abandon the Iranian revolution since it regards this revolution as a gain for the powers opposed to the United States and to its policies in the Middle East. The Libyan-Soviet statement accentuated the effors being exerted to settle the Iraq-Iran dispute through peaceful channels without blaming a particular side for turning down peace efforts.

The situation in the Arab Maghreb region also occupied an important part of the talks which Al-Qadhahafi held in Moscow. AL-QABAS learned that the Soviet officials were keen, in this regard, to prevent the occurrence of any military explosion berween Libya and Tunisia or between Libya and Algeria. They also view the U.S.-Algerian rapprochement with extreme concern. But they are keen at the same time not to sever bridges and relations with the current Algerian leadership.

The most important point in this regard could be Al-Qadhdhafi's acquisition of an official commitment that guarantees all the needed political, diplomatic, and military aid to Libya in the wake of any threat or foreign aggression, whether this be by the United States or Israel. Arab diplomatic sources do not rule out the possibility that Gorbachev may raise this issue with President Reagan during the summit meeting that will be held between the two leaders in Geneva on 19 and 20 November.

MENGISTU TO VISIT MOSCOW 'END OF OCTOBER'

LD281639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 October 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium and the Soviet Government, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, will arrive in the Soviet Union on a friendly working visit at the end of October.

RENAMO KILLS 74 CIVILIANS IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD280721 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Maputo, October 28, TASS -- Bands of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" (Renamo), which are in the pay of the U.S. CIA and the secret services of the racist regime of Pretoria, have committed a new crime against the people of Mozambique. The newspaper NOTICIAS has reported that the terrorists who are infiltrated from the territory of the Republic of South Africa have atrociously done away with civilians in a number of populated localities in Inhambane province. As a result of the bandits' raid, 74 people were killed and 15 heavily wounded. The bandits' raid, the newspaper points out, killed the defenceless people with knives and hoes, sparing neither women nor old men, and plundered and set fire to peasants' houses and public buildings.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TALKS

MB240952 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Sergey Demidov commentary]

[Text] Talks between the delegations of the ANC and the Progressive Federal Party, PFP, South Africa's official opposition party in parliament, were held in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, recently. Sergey Demidov comments on these talks.

At the completion of the talks, a communique was issued expressing the sentiments of both delegations. The communique described the talks as very successful. Both delegations expressed the need to do away with the apartheid system in South Africa and replace it with a constitutional arrangement that will be color blind and nondiscriminatory in an open and free society. They also urged that all political detainees be freed unconditionally. The communique noted the friendly and cooperative atmosphere that characterized the talks aimed at bringing peace, prosperity, and security to South Africa and also demonstrated a rejection of the blind-alley policies of the Nationalist Party, NP.

The mere holding of the talks in Lusaka demonstrated beyond a doubt the evergrowing popularity of the ANC, an organization dedicated to the people's war against apartheid and gangsterism. The ANC, one of the oldest political movements in Africa, is nonracial in its composition -- membership is open to all races. It is fighting for freedom inside South Africa. The prestige and esteem of the ANC has been heightened considerably through international accreditation of the movement in various fields.

It is now clear that the ANC is a decisive factor, if South Africa's problems in politics, economics, and social welfare -- all caused by the stupid NP rule in South Africa -- are to be resolved.

This view is gaining acceptance and momentum even among whites in South Africa. As a case in point, we should recall that the leading South African businessmen, without any duress, decided to hold talks with the ANC in attempt to defuse the tension and anxiety in South Africa. The talks were held in Zambia in September this year. This clearly demonstrates the ANC's growing influence and prestige in the war against the apartheid system in South Africa. What is happening does not conform to the apartheid regime's dictates. The apartheid government is now losing support from whites. Its power is clearly decreasing daily.

Recently, the NP government barred a group of Stellenbosch university students from traveling to Zambia, where they intended to hold talks with the youth wing of the ANC. The students' passports were seized by the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Mr Stoffel Botha, the minister of home affairs, explained the government's action as a measure taken in the public interest, to prevent students from initiating dialogue with a banned and bandit organization. This was a slap in the face to all forces fighting for justice and liberty in South Africa.

Despite this setback, we should not overlook the fact that the Pretoria government itself is criminal in outlook and action. In the past year alone, 800 innocent persons have been killed by the country's security forces, in actions aimed at suppressing dissent and protest against apartheid. Moloise, a poet laureate of the ANC, was recently hanged by the government, despite the fact that the charges were trumped up by the authorities. All this was done in an attempt to put out the roaring flame of freedom now raging in South Africa. However, the majority of people in South Africa steadfastly support for the ANC, despite brutal actions that have been carried out in order to blunt its influence among the people.

SHEVARDNADZE-CASTRO DISCUSS POLICY ISSUES

LD290738 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Havana, October 29 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, held talks here.

They had a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Cuban relations. The two sides informed each other on preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, as well as the current tasks of party building and economic development in their countries.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the dynamic development of many-sided fraternal Soviet-Cuban relations and the shared determination was reaffirmed to continue steadily deepening and extending cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba in all fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The discussion of the situation in the world confirmed the identity of the sides' assessments of the current moment in international relations. It was stressed that socialist countries are duty-bound to apply maximum efforts to counter the policy of confrontation, which is being pursued by imperialist countries, most notably the United States, with a policy of vigorous action to achieve a sharp turn for the better in international affairs, reduce the threat of a nuclear war and assert the principle of peaceful coexistence in state-to-state relations.

In this connection Fidel Castro supported the series of proposals, put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev for preventing an arms race in space and for stopping the arms race on earth and for maintaining and developing the process of detente.

The Cuban side expressed approval of the Soviet Union's constructive position at the Geneva talks with the USA on space and nuclear armaments. The Soviet side reaffirmed its invariable solidarity with the Republic of Cuba, the target of imperialist threats and provocations, and voiced support for its peaceable foreign policy.

The two sides emphatically condemned the continued U.S. efforts to build up tension in Central America, its aggressive actions against sovereign Nicaragua and Washington's attempts to undermine the constructive efforts of Latin American and other states to bring about a peaceful political settlement in the region. They reaffirmed the solidarity of the Soviet Union and Cuba with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of their right to free, democratic and independent development.

It was resolutely stressed by the two sides that the criminal acts of aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola must be ended without delay. The USSR and Cuba expressed their firm belief that Namibia should be granted independence as soon as possible on the basis of the well-known resolutions of the United Nations and that the disgraceful system of apartheid should be elminated completely.

The sides pointed out that the growing foreign debt resulting from imperialist states' policy of exploitation is a heavy burden on Latin American and other developing countries. It was pointed out that the resolution of this problem is directly linked with the achievement of disarmament and a radical restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership Eduard Shevardnadze wished to the Cuban people further successes in socialist construction and in upholding their revlutionary gains.

After the talks Fidel Castro held a reception for the Soviet guest at the Palace of the Revolution. The reception, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by leading members of the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Government and other officials.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA COMMENTS ON REAGAN UN SPEECH

LD271344 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, October 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

Nicaragua's firm determination to uphold freedom and independence from the encroachments of U.S. imperialism has received warm support of an overwhelming majority of the U.N. member countries, President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua said here. Addressing a press conference upon his return from New York, he described the United Nations speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as an isolent challenge to the world public. The head of the U.S. Administration declared the intention to carry on the aggressive and terrorist policy based on total disregard for the peoples' right to self-determination and independence, the Nicaraguan leader said.

President Reagan's statement to the effect that the United States will continue giving military backing to mercenary gangs of Somoza followers and his attempts to portray the Central American crisis as a sequel to the East-West confrontation are spearheaded at undermining the process of peaceful settlement in the region, pursued by the Contadora Group.

In these conditions, Latin American countries, said Daniel Ortega, should double their efforts to protect sovereignty and independence of peoples and to achieve fair and lasting peace on the continent.

Daniel Ortega spoke highly of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and emphasized that it is based on solidarity with the world's peoples and scrupulous respect for their right to self-determination. The U.S. Government, which pursues the policy of gross interference in the affairs of the other states and provokes the flare up of dangerous sort of military and political tension, should follow the example of the USSR and embark on the road of respect for the other countries' sovereignty, D. Ortega stressed.

In disregard for the Reagan administration's aggressive course, the president furthermore said, the government of the republic is prepared for a serious dialogue with the United States on the normalization of bilateral relations. However, there can be no talk about putting Nicaragua's internal problems to debate at those negotiations.

In recent days, the Nicaraguan leader said, official spokesmen for the White House began showing interest in resuming bilateral contacts. Nicaragua hopes that the point at issue is a responsible decision rather than a tactical maneuver of the Washington administration in pursuit of reassuring the U.S. congressmen and public who advocate the settlement of the conflict between the two countries.

Daniel Ortega categorically rejected the U.S. claims that Nicaragua renounce moves to solidify its defence and thus make the revolution defenceless in face of U.S. imperalism's aggression. The Nicaraguan people, the president said, have full right to acquisition of armaments, including air-defence systems, for the defence of their independence and territorial integrity.

FURTHER ON GREETINGS TO VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

PM281541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela

The CPSU Central Committee sends fervent greetings to delegates of the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela and, through you, to all Venezuelan Communists.

Our parties are linked by firm bonds of fraternal friendship based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists are well aware of the selfless struggle of the Communist Party of Venezuela in defense of the working people's vital interests, against the arbitrary neocolonial rule of the foreign monopolies, and for the country's independent development along the path of democracy and progress.

Your party's congress is being held in conditions of the alarming international situation. The threat of nuclear war is growing. The U.S. military-industrial complex is no longer satisfied with programs for building up nuclear arms. The plans for the militarization of space are taking specific shape. Reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism are striving to foist their own diktat on other peoples and to prevent them from determining their own destiny. They are also pursuing an aggressive interventionist policy in Latin America. Striking evidence of this is the expansion of the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the continued threat to Revolutionary Cuba, and support for antipopular regimes in Chile, El Salvador, and other countries.

Under these conditions an increase in the activeness and effectiveness of the anti-war movement, antireaction among peace-loving forces, and fraternal solidarity among communist and workers parties are of tremendous importance.

True to Leninist principles, the CPSU will continue to uphold the cause of peace and international security consistently and purposefully and to do everything in its power to remove the threat of war from mankind.

We wish Venezuelan Communists successes in the struggle for a happy future for their people, for peace, democracy, and social progress, and for the implementation of the tasks laid down by the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela.

May the friendship between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Venezuela and between the Soviet and Venezuelan peoples strengthen!

CPSU Central Committee

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM

PM281130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Program of Labor and Life" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program was published in the Saturday morning newspapers, and undoubtedly in all Soviet homes today people are closely reading this most important of party documents. The interest in it is enormous and natural: After all, it discusses the most important thing in our lives today and tomorrow -- the Communist Party's program goals and its strategy and tactics in the political, economic, social, and spiritual spheres. It is a question of the tasks and problems facing Soviet society at the exceptionally complex and responsible present-day stage, which are crucial in many ways on both the domestic and international fronts. It is a question of our communist future and of the real opportunities revealed by the party for accelerating its arrival.

Ultimately it is a question of the indisputable advantages of the socialist world system [miroustroystvo], what socialism offers mankind, and what the capitalist system is able to oppose it with. Our people's onward movement toward communism, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program states, "will augment the magnetic force of the ideas of transforming society on the basis of humanism and social justice. These ideas are winning people's hearts and minds through the example of the more sophisticated organization of society, the steady growth of productive forces, the ensuring of conditions for creative labor and people's happiness and prosperity, the resolute rejection of aggressive wars, and the assertion of the principles of peace and widespread cooperation among the peoples on the basis of equal rights and universal security." Peace, social progress, the assertion of the principles of justice and cooperation in mutual relations among countries and peoples and among classes and social groups in socialist society -- or the unchecked arms race, endless enrichment of some at the cost of the cruel exploitation of others, racial discrimination, and chauvinism that are the invariable accompaniments of the bourgeois way of life: That is the choice facing modern mankind.

When it was announced that work was under way in our party on a new edition of the program, Western ideologists start to talk noisily about some kind of "revision" of program tasks by Soviet Communists and alleged that the Third CPSU Program had "not worked." As ever, our enemies madefools of themselves. Anyone who today reads the published document closely and in an unbiased way will see that the main theoretical and political provisions of the Party Program have been retained in its new edition.

This fact is fundamentally important. And not just because it completely rejects the bourgeois propagandists' fabrications -- ultimately nothing but lies and slander can be expected of them. But that is not the main thing.

The main thing is that the draft new edition of the CPSU Program confirms once again with immense persuasiveness our party's unswerving fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and its theoretical principledness and consistency. The CPSU would not enjoy the unlimited trust of the Soviet people and such high prestige in the world communist movement if it approached its own theoretical conclusions and political assessments without proper responsibility.

Almost 25 years have passed since the Third CPSU Program was adopted and its vitality and the correctness of its main provisions have been proved by the indisputable successes which our country has achieved. However, consistency and continuity in theory at the same time presuppose its creative development and enrichment with principled conclusions stemming from accumulated experience and a profound and all-around analysis of the historical situation. And a whole series of provisions according with present-day tasks have been included in the draft new edition of the program. This process is entirely natural and inevitable and this work is in the traditions of our party. Bolsheviks, V.I. Lenin wrote, have always been strong because they "have not memorized words by heart but have looked attentively at new historical conditions and pondered why life proceeds as it does and not differently..."

Reading the text of the document published in the newspapers we can see that the draft new edition of the program critically rethinks certain formulations, is free from superfluous detail, sets forth more clearly the party's main assessments and political tasks, and provides a wide-ranging and realistic analysis of the real process of the development of Soviet society, where alongside the indisputable achievements there have also been certain unfavorable trends and difficulties that arose in the late seventies and early eighties.

The draft new edition of the program devotes considerably greater attention to the social sphere. "The party," the document says, "sees social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's development, boosting the masses' labor and socio-political activeness, molding the new man, and asserting the socialist way of life as an important factor in society's political stability. It proceeds on the basis that its influence on boosting the economy and improving its efficiency and on all spheres of social life will be stepped up. The CPSU considers unremitting concern to resolve social questions of labor, life, and culture, and satisfy people's interests and needs to be a law of the activity of all state and economic organs and social organizations." In putting forward new tasks that are revolutionary in their essence and scale the party follows the Leninist behest to "always be able to demonstrate the next, higher level of the struggle, deriving experience and instructions from the past and the present..."

It is very important that each of us now -- be we communists or nonparty people, labor veterans or young people just entering life -- seriously embark on a thorough study of the party's program directives; that each of us profoundly recognize and perceive as our own personal task the main strategic idea contained in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program -- the idea of the planned and all-around improvement of socialism and the substantial acceleration of the country's socioeconomic progress. Acceleration which alone can lead to the achievement of a qualitatively new state of society. THE THIRD CPSU PROGRAM IN ITS CURRENT EDITION IS A PROGRAM FOR THE PLANNED AND ALL-AROUND IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIALISM AND THE FURTHER PROGRESS OF SOVIET SOCIETY TOWARD COMMUNISM ON THE BASIS OF THE ACCELERATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IT IS A PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

It is important for everyone to realize this because without profound and internal recognition of the goals and tasks of all social development [dvizheniye] there can be no active participation in that development, and today the question is being posed in just this way: The success of the great work started by the party and the people is ultimately conditional on how enterprising and responsible each individual worker is in joining in the common cause.

It is necessary for each of us to take the most interested and vital part in the nationwide discussion of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and other very important party documents. Each person must realize that, true to Leninist principles and traditions, the party consults the people to better check its course for the future and to take the will, interests, and needs of all classes and all sections of the people more fully into account. The results of the discussion will be taken into account in the final examination of the draft new edition of the program.

Each citizen of the country is called upon today not just to express his attitude to the plans being worked out by the party but to support them -- first and foremost through work.

Here much depends on how study and discussion of the party documents are conducted in local organizations and labor collectives; on how far general theoretical provisions are linked in the course of the discussions with the specific and urgent tasks of improving production, strengthening discipline and responsibility, improving labor organization, and developing criticism and self-criticism; on the extent to which collective thoughts on the tasks of society as a whole merge into a meaningful discussion about our everyday tasks linked with the successful completion of the current year, the unconditional fulfillment of all 5-year plan targets, the bringing into play of the enormous existing reserves, the economic utilization of resources, the eradication of existing shortcomings, and the dissemination of leading experience.

It is necessary to strive to ensure that the style of the discussion is really businesslike. Ostentation, hot air, and stage-managing are incompatible with the spirit and content of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. Much can be done by people's deputies and local soviet activists here too. They must set an example of an attentive and constructive attitude to people's specific proposals and their advice, opinions, and criticisms. The participation of leading soviet and economic workers in the discussions which will now be held in labor collectives is also indispensable.

The approval by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum of the documents that were presented to it and their publication in the press open up a new and extremely responsible stage in the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress -- a stage of the party's large-scale and direct consultation with the people on the most important questions of the economy and policy. The very fact that highly important party documents are being discussed by the whole party and the whole people is vivid evidence of the Leninist and genuinely democratic style of the CPSU's leadership activity, and everything possible must be done to ensure that this spirit of socialist democratism imbues the organization of this entire discussion. "The spread of genuine people's power," M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the Central Committee plenum, "is of increasing importance now that we are tackling the resolution of the most complex tasks in the sphere of production, culture, and management. Each real step in expanding publicity, stepping up control from below, and deepening the democratic foundations of the activity of all state and public organizations is valuable. In short, we must make maximum use of the democratic nature of socialism and its vital need to be nourished with the masses' creativity."

Living, creative socialism is the creation of the people's masses themselves, and therein lies its life-giving power and the inexhaustible source of its mighty onward movement. We are optimists.

We are confident of our strength and firmly convinced that through the selfless labor of the Soviet people -- a creator people and builder people -- all the tasks facing us will be resolved and all the planned heights will be scaled. That is the inexorable will of the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people.

UNER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY AND UNDER THE BANNER OF MARXISM-LENINISM THE SOVIET PEOPLE HAVE BUILT SOCIALISM.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY AND UNDER THE BANNER OF MARXISM-LENINISM THE SOVIET PEOPLE WILL BUILD A COMMUNIST SOCIETY.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NEW CPSU PROGRAM

PM281531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Leninist Course" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program has been published in the press. Prepared in accordance with the instruction [porucheniye] of the 26th CPSU Congress, the draft was approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and is by its decision being submitted for extensive discussion, which will make it possible to better regulate the party's future course and take fuller account of the will, interests, and needs of all classes and strata of the people.

On acquainting themselves with the draft new edition of the CPSU Program Soviet people can see the continuity in it of the party's fundamental theoretical and political guidelines. Experience has confirmed the correctness of the basic content of the Third CPSU Program. In carrying it out our country has advanced far in all areas of communist building. The Soviet people have achieved great successes in developing production forces, economic and social relations, socialist democracy, and culture and in molding the new man. THE COUNTRY HAS ENTERED THE STAGE OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM. The Soviet Union's role as a powerful factor in the struggle against the imperialist policy of oppression, aggression, and war and in favor of peace, democracy, and social progress has increased. The establishment of military and strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO have been historic achievements.

The main theoretical and political provisions of the Third Program are preserved in the new edition. They have, however, been creatively developed and enriched by principled provisions in line with historical experience. Those formulations which have not stood the test of time have also been critically reconsidered.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program is a comprehensively substantiated document. It is based on Marxist-Leninist theory and a realistic analysis of the processes occurring within the country and in the world arena and gives a clear and detailed description of the strategic thrusts of the work of the party, the Soviet state, and the entire people, proceeding from a communist view of the country's development. The draft stresses:

"THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE THIRD CPSU PROGRAM IS A PROGRAM FOR SYSTEMATICALLY AND COMPREHENSIVELY IMPROVING SOCIALISM AND FURTHER ADVANCING SOVIET SOCIETY TOWARD COMMUNISM ON THE BASIS OF SPEEDING UP THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IT IS A PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE OF PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS."

The party's main theoretical and political document contains a detailed description of the basic content of the modern era, which constitutes a transition from capitalism to socialism begun by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program is enriched by a description of the historic achievements and advantages of socialism as a superior stage to capitalism in human progress. The document also provides in-depth analysis of the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction in the modern world.

In the contemporary, exceptionally complex, and responsible period of history, which in many respects -- on both the domestic and international planes -- is crucial in character the party is drafting a clear and validated action program. The essence of its modern strategic course is expressed in the formulation: Achieving a qualitatively new state of Soviet society by speeding up the country's socioeconomic development. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program envisages a qualitative transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life. It outlines what our society will acquire in the economic, social, political, and spiritual spheres as a result of implementing the program.

The party's economic strategy has been determined in the light of the further deepening of the scientific and technical revolution. It is aimed at transformations on a truly historic scale -- carrying out a new technical modernization of the national economy, switching it to an intensive development footing, and attaining a higher standard of organization and efficiency in the Soviet economy. These transformations will make it possible to establish a sound material base for the implementation of the party's main program aims -- rapid growth in the people's prosperity, comprehensive development of the individual, and strengthening of our motherland's economic and defensive might.

The new draft CPSU Program sets forth the basic tasks of party social policy. This policy is regarded as a powerful means for speeding up the country's development, enhancing the masses' labor and social activeness, molding the new man, and establishing the socialist way of life as an important factor for the political stability of society.

The party attaches fundamental significance to the draft provisions on developing Soviet society's political system. The strategic line of this development consists in improving Soviet democracy and increasingly full exercise of socialist self-management [samoupravleniye] by the people. The party will continue to promote the expansion and enrichment of citizens' socioeconomic, political, and individual rights and freedoms, whose exercise is inseparable from every Soviet person's discharge of his constitutional duties.

Developing and strengthening the Soviet socialist state and more fully revealing its democratic, nationwide character are, the key issue of party policy. The CPSU regards defending the socialist fatherland, strengthening the country's defense, and ensuring state security as a very important function of our state of all the people. The new draft edition of the party program lays down that the Armed Forces and state security organs must show a high level of vigilance and must always be ready to stop imperialist intrigues against the USSR and its allies and defeat any aggressor.

Communist Party leadership of military building and the Armed Forces is the ultimate basis for strengthening the socialist motherland.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program says: The CPSU will make every effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces are at a level which rules out strategic superiority on the part of the forces of imperialism, that the Soviet state's defense capability is comprehensively improved, and that the combat community of the fraternal socialist countries' armies is strengthened.

The CPSU will continue to invariably concern itself with ensuring that the Armed Forces' combat potential is a sound fusion of martial skills, ideological steadfastness, good organization and discipline on the part of the personnel, devotion to partriotic and internationalist duty, and a high level of technical equipment.

The successful resolution of the tasks outlined by the party is bound up with enhancing the role of the human factor, which makes new increased demands on ideological education work. The CPSU considers the main ones here to be the inculcation in working people of a spirit of high ideological commitment, devotion to communism, Soviet patriotism, prolètarian, socialist internationalism, and a conscientious attitude to labor and socialist property, increasing working people's access to the wealth of culture, and the eradication of morals which are inconsistent with the socialist way of life.

The party's international policy is inextricably bound up with its fundamental strategic tasks within the country. The main aims and thrusts of this policy are as follows: To ensure favorable external conditions for improving socialist society and for progress toward communism in the USSR; to eliminate the threat of world war and achieve general security and disarmament; to steadily expand and deepen the USSR's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and comprehensively promote the strengthening and progress of the world socialist system; to develop equitable friendly relations with liberated countries; to support and develop the USSR's relations with capitalist states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and businesslike, mutually beneficial cooperation; and to ensure international solidarity with communist and revolutionary-democratic parties, the international workers movement, and the peoples' national liberation struggle.

The CPSU's approach to foreign policy problems, the draft says, combines firm defense of the Soviet people's interests and resolute opposition to imperialism's aggressive policy with a readiness for dialogue and the constructive resolution of international questions through negotiations.

The peace-loving foreign policy course elaborated by the party and consistently implemented by the Soviet state, in combination with the strengthening of the country's defense capability, has secured for the Soviet people and most of the world's population a peaceful life for the longest period in the 20th century. The CPSU will continue to do all in its power to maintain peaceful conditons for Soviet people's creative labor, to improve international relations, and to stop the arms race that has engulfed the world in order to remove the threat of nuclear war looming over the peoples.

The scale, depth, and complexity of the tasks being tackled in both domestic and international policy make higher demands on the party itself and on the level of its political and organizational activity. The CPSU's leading and directing role in Soviet society is inevitably growing in the new historical conditions.

In carrying out the political leadership of society the CPSU will continue to consistently apply proven Leninist principles, to establish a Leninist style in party work and all spheres of state and economic management, and to enhance the scientific validity of its policy; and to develop the masses' social initiative by placing extensive reliance on their collective sense and experience. It attaches fundamental significance to the unity of ideological-theoretical, political-education, organization, and economic activity, to uncompromising struggle against all stagnation and conservatism, and to a creative search for modern solutions to socioeconomic, scientific, technical, and ideological-education problems.

The CPSU is advancing toward its 27th Congress fully armed with creative Marxism-Leninism, the very rich experience it has accumulated, and a clear and well-founded action program. Soviet people regard the CPSU Program as a matter of vital concern to them and are making every effort to implement it -- which will lead to further prosperity for our socialist fatherland and ultimately to the triumph of communism.

Under the leadership of the party and the banner of Marxism-Leninism the Soviet people have built socialism.

Under the leadership of the party and the banner of Marxism-Leninism the Soviet people will build a communist society.

PRESIDIUM ASKS FOR PLANNING, BUDGET REPORTS

LD281500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has instructed the Planning and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet to make a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986, the course of the fulfillment of the plan in 1985, the USSR State Budget for 1986, as well as the report on the execution of the budget for 1984, and to prepare conclusions on them.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's directives on the acceleration of socio-economic development on the basis of the intensification of the economy, the Presidium has recommended to the standing commissions that they concentrate their attention on insuring that the plan indexes accord with the decisions of the April and November 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Particular attention needs to be focused on questions concerned with increasing the rate of scientific-technical progress, the all-round increase in labor productivity, the implementation of the structure and (?investment) policy which has been worked out, the perfection of economic activity in accordance with the new requirements, the use of production reserves, economizing in material, labor and financial resources, increasing the production and raising the quality of consumer goods, expanding services to the population, insuring balance in planning and budget indexes, strengthening plan and financial discipline, and the absolute fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1985 as a foundation for successful work in the first year of the new 5-year plan and for giving a worthy reception to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The first plenary session of the planning and budget Commissions, with the participation of representatives of other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held in the Kremlin today. The session was chaired by Comrade Masol, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Soviet of the Union.

A report on the state plan for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development for 1986, and the course of the fulfillment of the state plan for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development in 1985 was delivered by Comrade Talyzin, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

A report by Comrade Dementsev, First Deputy USSR Minister of Finance, on the USSR's state Budget for 1986 and the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1984 was heard.

According to a report by Comrade Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, the agenda and the times for the examination of the plan and the budget for 1986, the course of the fulfillment of the plan in 1985 and the execution of the 1984 budget were determined. With this purpose in mind, seventeen joint deputy preparatory commissions were formed.

On the same day, organizational sessions of the preparatory commissions were held, during which work plans were approved and other questions were discussed.

CPSU DRAFT PROGRAM PUBLISHED IN BROCHURE FORM

LD281612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- A brochure has been published containing the text of the new CPSU Draft Program.

The new draft was unanimously approved at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in accordance with the plenum's decision is presented for broad discussion by all Communists and working people of the USSR. The results of the discussion will be taken into account during the final examination of the new draft program.

The new draft program is to be examined and confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Third CPSU Program in its present draft is a program for the planned and all-round perfection of socialism and the further progress of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of accelerating the country's social and economic development. It is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress.

The brochure is published by Politicheskaya Literatura.

PAPER REPORTS 'TRANSFER' OF UKRAINE MINISTER

AU281258 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade N.K. Grinko of the duties of Ukrainian inister of the coal industry in connection with his transfer to another job.

Receives Award

AU121300 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] In recognition of the great part in the development of the republic's coal industry and of the vigorous public and political activity, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to award Comrade Nikolay Konstantinovich Grinko with a honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 22 October 1985

SURGAY APPOINTED UKRAINIAN MINISTER OF COAL INDUSTRY

AU281257 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Nikolay Safronovich Surgay Ukrainian minister of the coal industry.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 22 October 1985.

Born in 1933, Comrade N.S. Surgay is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1957; he has a higher education; he graduated from the Donetsk Industrial Institute, and is a mining engineer. He has been engaged in the republic's coal industry since 1963. He has been a mine foreman, a section chief, a mine chief, a trust manager, and a combine deputy chief and chief engineer. In 1973, he was appointed general director of the Donetsk coal production administration, and in 1982, Ukrainian first deputy minister of the coal industry.

He has been decorated with the Order of Lenin, two Labor Red Banner Orders, the Badge of Honor Order, two medals, and holds a honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

He is a deputy to Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

RYAZAN OBKOM ATTITUDE TO PRAVDA CRITICISM VIEWED

PM280910 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Following PRAVDA Articles": "Obkom Remains Stubbornly Silent"]

[Text] Recently the central press has carried serious criticisms of the Ryazan party Obkom. Thus, PRAVDA of 7 July published an article entitled "Fresh wind" which spoke of the need to radically restructure the style and methods of party leadership of the oblast's agriculture. In the last 20 years, the article noted, kolkhoz and sovkhoz fixed production capital has increaded 5.5-fold, while gross output from fields and livestock unit has virtually not increased. Whereas in 1965 the oblast produced output worth just over R2 per ruble of fixed capital, now it does not even produce output worth 50 kopeks.

However, mainly pompous speeches are to be heard from the platforms of oblast meetings and obkom plenums. These sessions and meetings are still held without pointed criticism and self-criticism and without in-depth analysis of shortcomings. Elements of voluntarism and bureaucratic pressure have not been eliminated from the style of party leadership, and obsolete and condemned methods -- such as the permanent presence in the localities of a large detachment of official representatives constraining the initiative of local workers -- are being stubbornly preserved and inculcated.

The newspaper article aroused a response from many readers. Letters noting the timeliness of such an article have reached the editorial office of PRAVDA and its Ryazan correspondents' center. The letter writers remark that oblast organizations, primarily party obkom, are making no haste to restructure their work in the spirit of today's demands.

The Ryazan CPSU Obkom has still not replied to the paper's principled article. It remains true to its "tradition" of not reacting to criticism in the press. In the last 5 years the PRAVDA editorial office has received no replies from the obkom to a number of criticisms and letters from working people. Even those articles which contain criticism of the actions of Obkom First Secretary N. Priyezzhev personally (article entitled "Once Again on Access" published 29 March) remain unanswered.

Recently a party obkom plenum was held at which the question of increasing production and purchases of livestock products was discussed. Despite the fact that the state of affairs in this sector is by no means brilliant and that a number of rayons are not only failing to move forward but are even falling back from previously gained positions, a mainly laudatory note was sounded in the report and the debates. Such a tone is also typical of local press articles, which SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recently rightly noted in a survey of articles in the Ryazan Oblast newspaper PRIOKSKAYA PRAVDA. The survey was called "Printing Indifference" and contained sharp criticism of the methods of party leadership of the oblast's industrial production and its press organ. Instead of a businesslike reply to the criticism, downright obstruction of the authors of the survey and the paper was organized with the obkom's knowledge. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA was forced to write yet another article. But the obkom failed to grant a reply to these two articles either.

The standard of party leadership is also typified by the committee's reaction to criticism. Judging by the facts cited, this standard is by no means at the proper level in the Ryazan party obkom. The impression is being created that the Ryazan CPSU Obkom does not read PRAVDA. Or if it does, it ignores its articles.

YELENA BONNER REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE USSR

LD281759 Hamburg DPA in German 1733 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Hamburg, 28 Oct (DPA) -- According to a Moscow (?source) of the Hamburg newspaper BILD, the wife of Soviet human rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov is being allowed to fly away "immediately and wherever she wants to." BILD had been requested to inform the Sakharov couple's children who are living in the United States about the release.

Yelena Bonner, who has been living in exile in Gorkiy for years with her husband, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and human rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov, was requested to visit the Gorkiy police authorities a few days ago, according to this information from Moscow. An emigration department official instructed her, according to BILD: "Please now make an application to leave (?if) you still want to go abroad for medical treatment."

Sakharov himself has repeatedly started hunger strikes in order to force an exist visa for his wife. She is suffering from an eye disease and is threatened with blindness, it was stated. Previously all applications to leave have been rejected categorically.

BILD did not publish any more precise details on the Moscow source. The Soviet journalist Viktor Louis, who is regarded as the Kremlin's unofficial purveyor of news in the West, has on several occasions in the past launched reports on the Sakharovs in the Western press.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS TRANSPORT WORKERS' DAY MEETING

LD261110 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting devoted to the Motor Transport Workers Day took place in Moscow today. On the presidium were Comrade Vorotnikov, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, scientists, front-rankers in production, and representatives of the public of the capital. The report by Comrade Sukhin, RSFSR minister of motor transport, noted that the collectives of the country's transport undertakings, having launched a socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, are paying particular attention to the implementation of internal reserves. Those taking part in the meeting gave assurances that they will apply all their effort, knowledge and experience toward fulfilling the year's task and the 5-year plan.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PRODUCTION WORKERS MEETING

PM271950 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "To Augment Stakhanovite Traditions. Meeting of Moscow City Production Pacemakers and Innovators"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the capital's production pacemakers and innovators was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions yesterday. The meeting participants discussed the question "On the Tasks of Moscow City Labor Collectives Stemming from the Speech of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Veterans of the Stakhanovite Movement and Production Pacemakers and Innovators."

The meeting was opened by L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Union Council.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the report at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.N. Chumachenko, engineer at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot; D.P. Smirnova, spinner at the "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" Combine and veteran of the Stakhanovite movement; RSFSR Honored Machine Builder I.A. Vorobyev, turner at Moscow Television Plant; Hero of Socialist Labor N.F. Minovalova, weaver at Moscow's "Krasnaya Roza" Silk Combine; V.N. Kuznetsov, chairman of the trade union committee of the automatic lines plant named for the USSR's 50th anniversary; and A.F. Zhebaltseva, leader of a Komsomol and youth team at Moscow's "Krasnyy Bogatyr" Production Association and Lenin Komsomol prize winner.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee. (The text of the letter will be published in the newspaper's next issue).

Participating in the meeting's work were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; L.A. Borisov, A.M. Roganov, and L.N. Spiridonov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.I. Konstantinov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; and G.I. Zyuganov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

These days, V.V. Grishin said, Muscovites, like all the country's working people, have followed with great attention the visit of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to France.

They wholly and fully support the Soviet peace program. The Paris visit by the leader of the CPSU once again shows convincingly that our country and the socialist community are fully resolved to undertake everything necessary to regularize the tense international situation. Every working person in the city is ready to put all his strength and energy into the cause of peace and to strengthen peace by selfless creative labor.

As you know, the speaker went on to say, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement the party leaders held a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Stakhanovite veterans, pacemakers of the all-union socialist competition, and production innovators.

Urgent problems of the national economy's development and questions of the practical realization of the tasks which the party has set before the Soviet people and of the fuller utilization of the mobilizing force of socialist competition in the struggle to achieve the planned aims were discussed during the meeting with representatives of the Stakhanovite movement of different generations.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech to the participants in the meeting. The Stakhanovite movement, which was born during the unforgettable years when the young Soviet state was rapidly industrializing, he pointed out, is of lasting significance. It reflected the new attitude to work which had been prepared by the entire course of the formation of new social relations and by the party's purposeful work. The pioneers of the Stakhanovite movement became the country's real heroes. Workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia, and young people emulated them, learned from them how to live, and followed them.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the main points in M.S. Gorbachev's speech.

The meeting at the CPSU Central Committee, V.V. Grishin stressed, was a major event in the country's sociopolitical life and a vivid confirmation of working people's undivided support for the course elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and Soviet people's close cohesion around the party and its Central Committee.

Muscovites, as indeed all Soviet people, unanimously support the practical activity of our party and its Central Committee, are creatively and selflessly struggling to fulfill successfully the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan, and are preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Competition has been mounted in the city's labor collectives to improve the efficiency and accelerate the intensification of production, introduce the achievements of science and technology into production, and strengthen discipline and organization everywhere.

The example of the shock workers of the first 5-year plans, the Stakhanovites -- the originators of mass socialist competition -- is inspiring millions of people to perform shock work today too.

Muscovites have always been rightly proud of their labor traditions. The capital's workers were among the first to support the labor initiative of Aleksey Stakhanov.

The experience of the capital's innovator-workers has been broadly disseminated: G. Cherepanov, steelworker at the "Serp i Molot" Plant; I. Gudov, milling machine operator at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant; T. Fedorova, leader of a tunnelers team in the subway construction organization; V. Bobkov and F. Khromilin, forge operators at an automobile plant; S. Yashin, punch operator at the "Parizhskaya Kommuna" factory; and many others.

Each generation of Muscovites has produced its own continuers of the cause of the first Stakhanovites.

In the struggle to fulfill state plans ahead of schedule Muscovites have on many occasions been the authors of many valuable initiatives and progressive undertakings which have enjoyed mass support in the country's labor collectives.

In the current 5-year plan there has been broad dissemination of the initiatives of the collectives of the I.A. Likhachev Automobile Plant, the "Zarya" Production Association, and other city enterprises on the broad utilization of the achievements of science and technology with a view to ensuring a saving of labor, material, and energy resources. The movement for economy and thrift at every workplace which emerged from the collectives of the "MELZ" association and the M.V. Frunze Factory has assumed a large scale.

The collectives of many of the country's scientific research and planning and design organizations followed the initiative of workers of the Moscow "Gidroproyekt" Institute aimed at improving the technical standard of designs and on that basis reducing estimated costs of construction projects. Many Muscovite initiatives have been approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

Today thousands of Muscovites, distinguished by a high level of political and civic maturity, profound knowledge and professional skill, and a genuinely state approach to the job in hand, can be described as the direct continuers of the Stakhanovites' glorious deeds.

Everybody is well aware of the achievements of the comprehensive team of builders of twice Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Anatolyevich Zlobin, who initiated the introduction of the team contract method into construction work. At present almost half the construction teams work according to this method.

Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Viktor Fadeyevich Sokolov and Hero of Socialist Labor Yuriy Nikolayevich Chunachenko, engineers at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot, initiated the driving of heavily loaded multicar trains. During the 11th 5-Year Plan they have driven more than 900 heavily loaded trains, transporting over 840,000 metric tons of national economic freight in excess of the set target and saving around 400,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

Hero of Socialist Labor Nina Fedorovna Minovalova, weaver at the "Krasnaya Roza" Silk Combine, is rightly known as a stalwart among Moscow weavers. By expanding by more than 150 percent the zone of equipment servicing and improving labor organization she had fulfilled 11 annual targets by September of this year.

The names could be cited of many other Muscovites whose innovative quest and shock la[illegible]r are a valiant example of how the Stakhanovite tradition must be carried on. [illegible]. Grishin thanked them and also all who by their shock labor, initiative, and con[illegible]ant striving to work better than yesterday ensure in practice the implementation [illegible] the party's policy, and he wished them happiness, health, and new successes in labor for the good of our motherland.

The selfless labor of millions of Muscovites and the purposeful work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the soviets, the speaker continued, ensure the -- on the whole -- dynamic and stable development of all sectors of the city's economy and the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

The city's collectives have adopted strenuous socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress which provide for above-plan output worth hundreds of millions of rubles to be produced before the end of this year, for the target set by the 5-year plan for increased labor productivity to be exceeded by 2 percent, and for an above-plan saving of R700 million to be ensured by lowering prime production costs.

The work results during the first 4 years and 8 months of the 5-year plan show that the plan targets will be overfulfilled with regard to the majority of indicators. It can be calculated that the city's industry will complete ahead of schedule the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets relating to the volume of industrial production and will exceed the planned pace of increase. The fulfillment of socialist pledges for the preferential growth of labor productivity is being ensured. The targets for improving the technical standard and quality of output are being met. Industrial enterprises have secured a considerable saving as a result of lowering output prime cost.

Workers of transport organizations and in municipal services and other sectors are coping with their pledges.

At the same time, evaluating critically what has been achieved, it should be pointed out that work is still being reorganized only slowly in a number of labor collectives in the light of the demands being made by the party and its Central Committee today.

Above all, vigorous measures are not being taken to make the most efficient use of the production, scientific, and technical potential and to shift the work of enterprises and organizations to an intensive path of development. A number of enterprises are continuing to work in an unstable way and are violating plan discipline and contractual pledges. The work of construction workers, transport organizations, and trade enterprises gives rise to many complaints. The activity of certain scientific establishments is not efficient enough.

In individual labor collectives work on strengthening discipline and organization and overcoming drunkenness is being carried out at a low level. In short, the speaker emphasized, we still have many unutilized reserves and unresolved problems. They must be resolved in order to ensure the successful fulfillment of the crucial tasks facing the capital's working people.

These tasks stem from the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the party line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's instructions on key national economic and social problems. It is necessary to ensure that all the city's enterprises and organizations fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole and ensure a sound basis for stable, dynamic work in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The speaker went on to describe in detail the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan.

We are faced with crucial, strenuous work, he emphasized. It is possible to successfully resolve the tasks set by the party only by constantly developing the initiative of workers, engineering and technical personnel, and the intelligentsia and striving in every possible way to activate the human factor. Production pacemakers and innovators are called upon to set the tone in the struggle to fulfill the plans mapped out and to commission all reserves for improving production efficiency.

Guided by the tasks set by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee, we have to ensure, above all, a largely new approach to organizing socialist competition.

Socialist competition is an effective, tried-and-tested means of shaping a conscientious, creative attitude to work. It makes it possible -- to use V.I. Lenin's words -- to draw the real majority of working people into an arena of work where they can prove themselves, develop their abilities, and reveal their talents, of which there is an untapped source among the people.

The city party organization devotes constant attention to questions of improving competition on the basis of consistently implementing the Leninist principles of comparability, publicity, and the possibility of repeating progressive experience.

Today 94 percent of the workers in Moscow are competing on the basis of personal socialist pledges and creative plans to fulfill the targets for 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. They include approximately 4 million members of the movement for a communist attitude to work.

The socialist competition among Moscow working people in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the competition in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement were truly mass competitions. Approximately 70,000 collectives of teams, sections, and shops and more than 300,000 production workers are successfully fulfilling their adopted socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 1985 plans by the 68th anniversary of the Great October. Almost 200,000 production pacemakers have pledged to complete the fulfillment of their personal plans for the first 2 or more months of 1986 by the opening day of the 27th party congress. However, the return from labor competition is not always as it should be.

In a number of the city's labor collectives far from full use is made of the mobilizing potential of socialist competition. Daily organizational work on widely involving working people in competition is sometimes replaced by the excessive paperwork and clamorous appeals. Pledges are frequently adopted which are all of the same kind, economically unsubstantiated, and not aimed at achieving high end results. There are many examples of a formal approach to summing up competition results, when proper attention is not devoted to publicity, comparability of results, and the improvement of moral incentives for pacemakers, and when an impersonal and egalitarian approach is taken to material incentives.

Many party and trade union committees merely approve progressive initiatives and do not exercise effective control over their dissemination or give their initiators proper assistance.

Party and trade union organizations still do not ensure the in-depth study and broad dissemination of the progressive labor methods of production workers who have been awarded the titles "Best in the Trade," "Master -- Golden Hands," and "Worker of Excellent Quality," or of the work experience of teams operating with financial autonomy.

Insufficient competitions of professional skill and demonstrations of progressive labor methods and equipment directly at workplaces are held for these purposes.

Party raykoms and party and trade union organizations must take specific measures to enhance the mobilizing for of socialist competition and ensure that competition is geared toward making better use of production potential, strengthening the policy of thrift, improving product quality, and increasing production volumes while strictly fulfilling contracted deliveries. The maximum utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and increased labor productivity on this basis must be the linchpin of socialist competition at enterprises in all sectors of the city's economy.

It is necessary to ensure the broad development of the initiatives of progressive collectives aimed at securing the entire increase in production volumes by means of technical progress and maximum equipment loading and at exceeding the control targets set for enterprises and associations for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan. The working people's broadest participation in the elaboration and adoption of strenuous personal counterplans is to be ensured.

Party and trade union organizations, economic leaders, and production pacemakers and innovators must focus their efforts on organizing socialist competition to enhance the technical standard and quality of output.

The proportion of top-quality category products in the total volume of certified products produced in Moscow enterprises has now increased demand in the country and abroad. At the same time the quality of a number of types of products, including consumer goods, still does not meet modern requirements. Output is being updated particularly slowly at Moscow light and food industry enterprises.

The struggle for the thrifty consumption of material resources and for a reduction in the materials- and energy-intensiveness of output is a very important area of socialist competition in all sectors of the city economy.

The majority of Moscow enterprises are successfully fulfilling the socialist pledges for achieving a saving of raw materials, semimanufactures, fuel, and energy, which will make it possible to work for at least 2 days a year with the resources so saved.

However, proper attention is not devoted everywhere to questions of economy and thrift. In individual collectives this work is conducted without an efficient system and is of a campaign nature, and competition and reviews for economy and thrift are organized only formally. The socialist pledges adopted by collectives for economy and thrift are frequently economically unsubstantiated and not strenuous and can be fulfilled with no special effort.

The lack of proper concreteness in the struggle for economy at every workplace, backward technology, and mismanagement entail the irretrievable loss of public property worth many thousands of rubles. This cannot be tolerated. And production pacemakers and innovators, above all, must fight against this.

It is necessary to develop more widely competition for the thrifty use of raw material, semimanufactures, fuel, and energy resources with regard to the fact that the increased requirements for them in the 12th 5-Year Plan must be met chiefly through making economies.

The initiative and persistence of every working person is important in resolving the tasks of introducing waste-free and resource-saving technologies into production and utilizing production waste and secondary raw materials. The experience of production innovators and pacemakers in taking a zealous attitude to public property must more quickly become the property of everyone.

The thousands-strong army of engineers, technicians, and scientists participates in socialist competition together with the capital's working class. Their participation largely determines the competition's effectiveness and efficiency.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must do all they can to disseminate the movement to ensure engineering support for workers' initiatives and see to it that initiatives are backed up by a package of organizational and technical measures aimed at disseminating progressive experience, accelerating the introduction of resource- and materials-saving equipment and technology, introducing autonomous financing more widely, and developing the movement for economy on the basis of personal accounts.

As was pointed out at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee, it is hard to overestimate the trade unions' role in resolving the tasks facing society. The creation of an atmosphere of everyday, painstaking questing for reserves in collectives and of exactingness and responsibility depends to a considerable degree on the trade unions.

The city's trade union organizations are doing much to mobilize working people to fulfill the plan targets, to develop socialist competition, to improve working people's working, living, and leisure conditions, and to raise their political, cultural, and professional standards.

At the same time shortcomings and omissions in the work of labor collectives and in the development of socialist competition are to a certain extent a consequence of the fact that trade union organizations are still poor at gearing working people to accelerating collectives' socioeconomic development, involve them insufficiently in active participation in production management, and frequently do not define for themselves the chief point for applying their efforts.

Many trade union organizations lack initiative, practical efficiency, and specificity in their work. When working on questions of improving workers' conditions of labor and everyday life and organizing their leisure, trade union committees often do not examine the fundamental questions of increasing production intensification, frequently summarize the results of competition without investigating its content in depth, and make no effort to improve the forms of incentives for competition winners.

The Moscow City Trade Union Council and trade union organizations must considerably step up work aimed at mobilizing working people to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole and achieving shock labor for a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress. Trade unions are urged to study and accumulate advanced experience of competition organization and actively put it into practice in labor collectives' lives. The full rich potential of socialist competition must be put to use so as to ensure the further development of Muscovites' labor and political activeness.

Everything must be done to increase socialist competition's effectiveness in accordance with the Leninist principles of competition organization and to formulate such measures of moral and material incentives for working people as would encourage them to achieve high end results.

Trade unions are urged not only to cherish but also comprehensively develop and enrich those Stakhanovite traditions which formed the basis of this movement. This means the skillful use of the latest technical achievements, a creative attitude, a high level of professionalism, rationalization, and inventiveness. Good organization of work and the strict observance of discipline and order in production were of special significance for the movement's success. None of these principles has lost its significance under today's conditions either.

Trade union committees must ensure an organic link between competition and the resolution of the key problems of the party's economic policy and must strive to ensure that questions of social development and improving workers' conditions of labor and everyday life are resolved primarily by increasing efficiency and labor productivity and strengthening discipline.

The extensive use of the labor achievements of individual collectives and production pacemakers and innovators and the support for and dissemination of valuable initiatives and progressive undertakings must be the object of trade union organizations' constant concern. In this regard the new undertakings must be really valuable and be worthy of dissemination in terms of their economic expediency and the specific conditions in which labor collectives are working.

As is well known, the development and application of modern technology is the basis for profound transformation in the character and content of labor and offer extensive scope for achieving the highest labor productivity and the comprehensive development of the individual.

The tasks of combining the socialist organization of the economy with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are resolved in practice directly within labor collectives. Trade union organizations can and must play a considerable role in the creation and introduction of new equipment, the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the prompt startup of new capacities, and, on this basis, the improvement of labor productivity, work quality, and production efficiency. They are expected to comprehensively encourage the development of the creative collaboration of science and production and the conclusion of contracts between collective enterprises and scientific institutions in the capital.

It is necessary to comprehensively develop the rationalizers and inventors movement and the activity of scientific and technical societies, to regard this work as an essential component of socialist competition, and to seek to rapidly introduce into production the suggestions of rationalizers and inventors.

Trade union organizations have a great responsibility for introducing the team form of labor organizations and improving team competition on the basis of autonomous financing. Teams must be given greater help in production matters, the organization of socialist competition, the implementation of educational work, and the resolution of questions of moral and material incentives.

The most favorable atmosphere for honest, conscientious, and good workers must be created in every team, enterprise, and labor collective and the utmost strictness and exactingness must be shown toward violators of labor discipline, shoddy workers, slackers, absentees, and drunkards, who are parasites on the democratic nature of our society and abuse its humane norms.

The trade unions have a rich arsenal of forms and methods of influencing violators of the norms of our life. The fullest and best use must be made of them.

Our young people are continuing the glorious traditions of the Stakhanovite movement, the speaker continued. Above all, the preservation and augmenting of what has been accumulated by the experience of Stakhanovite veterans depend on them today.

The daily attention of party and trade union organizations to young people's affairs and the work being done to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted last year on improving party leadership of the Komsomol are having a positive impact on enhancing the social and labor activeness of young Muscovites.

The role of Komsomol organizations in mobilizing young people to successfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets has been enhanced. Approximately 100,000 of the capital's young men and women have adopted socialist pledges to complete the plan for the first 2 months of 1986 ahead of schedule, by the opening day of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The number of Komsomol and youth teams working in accordance with the method of autonomous financing has increased 50 percent over the past year. The comprehensive program for the participation of Komsomol members and young people in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in modernizing and retooling enterprises and organizations is being realized successfully. In the course of fulfilling it more than 1,500 contracts on creative cooperation have been concluded, and 3,000 scientific developments and engineering projects have been fulfilled.

Young people's contribution to the fulfillment of the targets for above-plan increases in labor productivity, reductions in the prime cost of output, the fuller utilization of equipment, and strict observance of the policy of thrift at every workplace is constantly increasing.

However, this is not the case everywhere. The formalism which still exists in the organization of socialist competition is viewed particularly critically by young people and prevents the initiative of young workers, engineers, and scientists from fully revealing itself.

The work necessary to create the most favorable conditions for young people's scientific and technical creativeness is not carried out everywhere. Promising young specialists are not always included on the reserve list for promotion. Almost 35 percent of young innovators' developments which have been accepted for introduction fail to find a practical application, and only 1 in 10 enterprises runs courses for young inventors and rationalizers.

Many Komsomol organizations continue to drift along; their life is not filled with real practical concerns. In focusing their attention on major measures such as the organization of the latest "campaign," Komsomol committees are forgetting the need for daily individual work with young men and women.

When outlining the prospects for economic and sociocultural building the party relies to a considerable degree on young people's enthusiasm. That means that party committees and trade union and economic organs must devote themselves more purposefully to Komsomol affairs and pay daily attention to those who are only just beginning their working life. A great role here belongs to veterans, to young people's mentors, who pass on to young people their rich experience of life and the secrets of their professional skill.

Party raykoms and party organizations must adopt additional measures to enhance the responsibility of Komsomol organizations for the fulfillment by young people of their main duty -- the duty to work conscientiously. New forms of enhancing young people's labor activeness must be sought, and methods discovered by production pacesetters in the past must be creatively utilized. It is particularly important today to give concrete expression to the competition for the right to sign the Lenin Komsomol report to the 27th Party Congress.

Proceeding from the tasks outlined in M.S. Gorbachev's speech, party raykoms and party organizations must ensure that Komsomol committees resolutely reorganize the style and methods of Komsomol work and seek to activate Komsomol life and give it practical, meaningful expression.

Now, during the crucial stage of the completion of the 11th 5-year Plan, all Moscow City working people must work especially intensively, giving their all.

The basis for the successful implementation of the tasks facing us will be provided by the creative shock labor of the capital's working people and the purposeful activity of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the soviets of people's deputies.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that production pacemakers and innovators and all Moscow's working people will successfully fulfill the tasks facing them, mark the finish of the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor, and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with great labor achievements.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING OF RAYKOM LEADERS

PM251228 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Taking part in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, deputy chairmen and secretaries of Moscow Gorispolkom, chiefs of a number of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations, and leaders of city organizations.

I.D. Pisarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report on measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1985 plan for the commissioning of housing, industrial installations, and social and cultural facilities and to eliminate construction defects at installations handed over earlier.

V.A. Zharov, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, reported on progress in the delivery and storage of potatoes and vegetables of the 1985 harvest.

The following CPSU raykom first secretaries also spoke: A.A. Nizovtseva of Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, I.A. Tikhomolov of Brezhnevskiy Rayon, I.M. Golovkov of Kuntsevskiy Rayon, and A.V. Korovitsyn of Kiyevskiy Rayon; and M.I. Ponomarev, chairman of Sevastopolskiy Rayispolkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

MINISTRY PARTY CHIEFS BRIEFED AT CPSU CC

PM251431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 23 October a conference of ministry and department party committee leaders and secretaries and sector trade union central committee chairmen was held at the CPSU Central Committee at which questions pertaining to the development of subsidiary farms at enterprises, organizations, and institutions were discussed.

Comrades V.S. Komarov, secretary of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry party committee; G.D. Arzhanov, USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work; and I.V. Glushkov, USSR deputy minister of nonferrous metallurgy delivered reports at the conference.

It was noted that workers, engineers, technicians, and office workers favor the establishment of subsidiary farms and participate actively in this important work, which is of great production and social significance. Wherever a serious and attentive attitude is adopted to the development of subsidiary farms, supplies of food products to labor collectives are improving.

At the same time, the standard of work of a number of ministries and departments in this sphere does not match present demands. The situation is poor at the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Many enterprises have still not established their agricultural shops, while ministry and department leaders and local soviet organs are not showing enough persistence in rectifying the situation. There are shortcomings in the subsidiary farms' use of land, machinery, and fertilizers. Production collectives' internal reserves are not exploited sufficiently in the organization of hothouse, fish-breeding, beekeeping, and other subsidiary farms. Not enough capital investments are being allocated to their development, and only an insignificant proportion of funds is being channeled into increasing soil fertility and into feed production.

Ministries, departments, party committees, and soviet and trade union organs have been instructed to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the organization of subsidiary farms, enhance their efficiency, and increase their contribution to the further improvement of food product supplies to workers and employees. Questions of the development of subsidiary farms must be the focus of constant concern for ministry and department collegiums and party committees and sector trade union central committees.

The conference was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was attended by B.N. Yeltsin and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES PAPER INDUSTRY MINISTER

PM251224 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed article under the rubic "Returning to What has Been Printed": "'Prime Cost of Style'"]

[Text] An article entitled "Prime Cost of Style? was published in IZVESTIYA Nos. 173/-174. It stated that one of the main reasons for the lag in the pulp and paper industry is the very unsophisticated style and methods of management. Specific facts were cited and names were named to confirm this conclusion.

The article provoked reaction from readers. Three letters from the editorial mail were printed in issue No. 248, and two of the authors -- workers in the timber, pulp and paper, and timber-processing industry -- cited new instances of a red-tape bureaucratic attitude to the needs of worker collectives and working people's proposals and remarks.

More than 2 months later, the editorial office received a reply to the criticism signed by Minister M. Busygin. We would like to ascribe this very long "reaction" time to a desire to investigate everything carefully, draw the proper conclusions, and take the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted by the paper. Alas, the content of the reply suggests otherwise.

Judge for yourself. More than three pages of the typed text essentially repeat what was said in the article. The minister reports information already known to the reader about the disparity between the results of the sector's work and the funds invested in its development. It is mentioned as if in passing that "The minister has established a timetable for making good the permitted lag in the output of newsprint as regards all enterprises." Then, probably to lend the reply the appearance of validity and depth, references are made to documents -- adopted, by the way, prior to the article.

The ending of the reply is completely consistent with the spirit of classic formal replies: "While attaching special significance to the production of newsprint, the ministry deems its chief tasks in the immediate future as being to assimilate commissioned capacities, retool production with a view to improving the quality and expanding the range of output, increase labor productivity and save material resources."

But, after all, the article says precisely that it is these "chief tasks" that the ministry is tackling poorly. What is more, the paper noted, the sector headquarters is frequently inclined to see successes even where matters have turned out a failure.

Unfortunately, even the ministry's party committee also suffers from this "color-blindness." Its secretary V. Ovchinnikov, delivering a report at a report and election party conference, confidently spoke of major changes in the sector and the increased standard of management in its headquarters. However, the conference delegates stated bluntly that the standard of the Ministry's work does not meet the demands of the times. Reasons for this were also cited, including reasons such as shortcomings in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. It was noted in particular that the ministry is not eliminating persistently enough instances of bureaucratism and red tape and is examining working people's letters and statements in an untimely fashion and superficially.

At the same time, hundreds of thousands of different directives, many of which do not help the production workers, are dispatched every year from the sector's headquarters.

The lag in the pulp and paper industry has become protracted. Yet, the newspaper concluded, the sector headquarters fails to provide a principled appraisal of this obvious fact.

Nor could such an appraisal be heard in the minister's reply. It failed to make any mention of what was the chief topic of the article -- the work style, the management methods, and the treatment of working people's proposals and remarks.

The ministry's party committee did not deem it necessary to reply to the editorial office. And yet the questions raised in the article have a direct bearing on its competence.

Readers' letters are still arriving and telephone calls are still pouring into the editorial office. More and more new facts are being cited which are not in the ministry's favor. That is why both the editorial office and the readers are awaiting a substantive reply from Minister M. Busygin.

ZIMYANIN SPEAKS AT VORONEZEH PARTY CONFERENCE

LD262319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Maximov video report]

[Text] A report-back election party conference was held today at the Voronezh Elektronika association:

[Maximov] The association's collective is one of the leading ones in Voronezh. Prominent workers and leading engineers and designers told Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, party Central Committee secretary, who came to attend the conference, about their plans and demonstrated an exhibition of consumer goods manufactured at the association. [Video shows Zimyanin on display]

Comrade (Mishcherykov) party committee secretary, described in a report the results of the collective's work and dwelled upon as yet unresolved tasks and upon the reserves available at the association. All those who spoke at the conference talked of the specific ways of working in a new manner, in the light of the party decisions on the development of scientific and technical progress. [Video of speakers at rostrum]

The floor is given to Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin. [Video of Zimyanin at rostrum, cuts to rapt audience]

[Begin Zimyanin recording] Your association's party conference is taking place at a very momentous and important time. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is preparing for its 27th Congress and our entire Soviet people is preparing for the congress of its own Leninist party alongside it. The country has entered into a period of developed socialism, and we now have at our disposal gigantic material and spiritual potential and the gigantic opportunities of the socialist society for further and even more successful advance.

Our motherland disposes of powerful positions in the international arena and enjoys very great authority in the world as a stronghold of peace and social progress of the whole of mankind.

You are aware that the party has now put forward at the CPSU Central Committee plenum a new and historic task, that of accelerating the social and economic development of our motherland. It is with the concept of acceleration that our party comes before the people today, and with this concept that it approaches the next, 27th Congress. [End recording]

[Maximov] Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin dwelled upon the key problems in the development of scientific and technical progress. He laid particular emphasis upon the fact that the collective of Voronezh Elektronika association is essentially in the vanguard of this, in key positions of dynamic movement ahead. Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin went on to dwell upon the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program which was published today.

[Begin Zimyanin recording] We have all to study deeply and comprehend this most important -- I should say the main -- political document of the party, in order to arm all communists and all Soviet people with profound, clear and precise understanding of the main tasks of our political, economic, social and cultural development, the further strengthening of the defense might of our motherland and further reinforcement of the international positions and the international influence of the Soviet Union as a bulwark of peace and socialism on earth. [end recording]

[Maximov] The participants of the report-back and election party conference of the Voronezh Elektronika association designed high targets for work in the 12th 5-Year Plan period: To more than double production of output. The proposal by communists in a number of workshops to work on economized raw material and materials on the day the 27th CPSU Congress opened was adopted.

LVOV OBLAST EDUCATION WORK CRITICIZED

AU241200 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the work performed by Lvov Oblast executive committee of the soviets of people's deputies to implement the main guidelines for the reform of the general education and the vocational schools. In the adopted decision it has been noted that organizational work had been developed in the oblast with regard to these topics, and the implementation of the main indexes of developing public education had been ensured. The activity of teaching collectives at general education and vocational schools has been aimed at improving the training and education of pupils, and attention has been paid to improvements in the competition of teaching cadres and to the consolidation of the material-technical base of educational and training establishments.

At the same time, the work performed by the oblispolkom, rayispolkoms, and gorispolkoms in the oblast to implement the main guidelines of the reform of the general education and the vocational schools is not fully up to the tasks set by party and government decisions on the school. This results from the fact that the executive committees of local soviets have been slow in reforming their activity in the light of the requirements of the reform. They insufficiently understand and do not profoundly analyze the development trends in people's education, and this adversely affects the accomplishment of a number of tasks for reforming the general education and the vocational schools. A lag has been incurred in the development of social preschool education, particularly in the countryside. In some rayons, no appropriate material-technical base has been provided to provide 6-year children with education in 1986. No due attention has been paid to the organization of school-kindergarten educational establishments.

There are shortcomings in assigning base enterprises to schools. The system of educational work among the pupils of general education and vocational schools is not improving fast enough.

The executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies devote too little attention to the consolidation of graduates from vocational and technical schools in production. The necessary pains have not been taken everywhere to determine long-term needs for labor cadres. The necessary measures have not been taken to provide pupils with conditions to live in school dormitories, as well as to improve housing and living conditions for teaching and training cadres.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has obligated Lvov Oblispolkom to determine as soon as possible concrete measures to overcome the shortcomings noted, to radically improve the organization of implementing party and government decisions concerning the school, taking for guidance the CPSU Central Committee decision on party control over the reform of the general education and the vocational schools in Gorkiy Oblast.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Education and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have been requested to accord practical assistance to Lvov Oblast public education bodies and teaching collectives in implementing the main guidelines for reforming the general education and the vocational schools.

EMINENT SCIENTIST, CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES

LD280012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] On 25 October 1985 in Moscow, after a grave and prolonged illness, the death occurred of "screen goes blank and then the portrait of Makeyev appears in black and white with a red and black border] the eminent scientists and designers, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and USSR State Prize Laureate, Academician Viktor Petrovich Makeyev.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, and eminent scientists, says: Viktor Petrovich Makeyev proved himself to be a major scientist in the area of aeronautical engineering who did much to strengthen our country's defense. During his work at the design office he showed himself to be a talented expert and organizer, knowing his job to perfection. In solving technical and production problems he distinguished himself for his breadth of view, exactingness and boldness. He proposed a number of original solutions for the design and testing of complex technical systems and for the science of materials and strength, which served as the basis for the organization and conduct of broad scientific research and design work culminating in the creation of important models of new technology.

Viktor Petrovich Makeyev was distinguished for the constant creative quest of a research scientist, high adherence to party principles, modesty and great personal charm. In dealing with people and their needs he displayed care and attention and did much to improve the social and domestic conditions of the workers of the enterprise. Viktor Petrovich Makeyev took an active part in public life. He was a delegate to the 22nd-26th CPSU Congresses. He was repeatedly elected deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The bright memory of Viktor Petrovich Makeyev, a loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, a remarkable scientist and designer will be always preserved in our hearts, the obituary says.

RSFRSR MINISTERS EXAMINE 9-MONTH STATE PLAN RESULTS

PM251205 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The 21 October session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers discussed the question of progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR State Budget for 1985 and tasks for the republic's soviet and economic organs arising from the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum decisions.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers wholly and completely approved the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum's decisions and adopted them for unswerving guidance and execution.

It was noted that the first 9 months of this year have seen the RSFSR's further economic and social development and an improvement in the people's well-being. The industrial output sales plan has been fulfilled. The increase in production was 3.3 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year, with a third-quarter increase of 4.9 percent. Labor productivity rose 3.2 percent between January and September.

Agricultural workers have on the whole completed the agricultural crop harvest and feed procurement and have overfulfilled the plan for purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs.

Some 5 percent more fixed assets were commissioned through state capital investments in the economy under RSFSR Council of Ministers jurisdiction this year than in the first 9 months of last year. A total area of 25 million square meters of apartment blocks and many new schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, and other socioconsumer and cultural facilities were built. There was an increase in workers' and employees' wages, kolkhoz members' incomes, state and cooperative retail trade turnover, and consumer services sales.

At the same time the session noted that the rate of development of the national economy achieved in the report period is insufficient to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan and budget incomes. Many RSFSR ministries and departments, ASSR councils of ministers, and soviet ispolkoms have been tolerating sluggishness in the implementation of the party's guidelines on transferring the economy to an intensification footing on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The 9-month plan for industrial output sales has not been fulfilled by the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the RSFSR Ministry of the Fuel Industry. The RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport failed to fulfill the freight shipment plan.

Farms in the Buryat ASSR, Altay Kray, and Amur, Volgograd, Kalinin, Smolensk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts have permitted a considerable shortfall in agricultural produce and have not fulfilled the plan for livestock and poultry purchases. Fixed assets are not being satisfactorily commissioned in Moscow, Tula, Novgorod, Kemerovo, Omsk, Tyumen, and Irkutsk Oblasts. The session criticized a number of construction ministries, particularly for paying insufficient attention to the construction of apartment blocks, preschool institutions, and vocational and technical colleges and to the strengthening of the material and technical base of health care.

It was stressed that RSFSR ministries and departments, ASSR councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are not working actively to improve the structure and cut the cost of the management apparatus, eliminate superfluous links, and remove parallelism and duplication.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministers and department leaders, ASSR councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to eliminate shortcomings in work as soon as possible and mobilize all available reserves to ensure the fulfillment of the plan, budget, and socialist pledges for 1985 and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, using as their basis the analysis made of the results of work by associations, enterprises, and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first 9 months of this year and taking guidance from the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum decisions. Special attention was drawn to the need to create an atmosphere of high organization and discipline in labor collectives, to complete as soon as possible the measures for preparing all sectors of the national economy for work in the 1985-1986 winter period, to ensure the commissioning of production capacities and projects nearing completion in 1985, to accelerate the introduction into the national economy of scientific and technical progress and advanced experience, to comprehensively increase production and labor productivity growth rates, to make savings in all kinds of resources, and to fulfill the targets for profits and for reducing the prime costs of output, labor, and services in all sectors of the republic's national economy.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session paid much attention to questions of increasing the production of consumer goods, improving their quality, and expanding services to the population and to the approaching implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Developing the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere in 1986-2000 in the RSFSR.

Soviet and agricultural organs and ministries and departments belonging to the agro-industrial complex are instructed to take the necessary measures to ensure that sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, and other products are harvested in full and shipped out from the fields. They are to ensure that produce is stored and promptly processed, and that all other fall field work, the laying in of the necessary seed stocks for the 1986 harvest, and the preparation machines are completed. They must implement the measures needed to ensure that feed st/ ks are replenished, properly prepared, and efficiently used so that the approaching overwintering of livestock is successful and a steady increase in the production of meat, milk, and other livestock products is achieved. It was pointed out that the thorough preparation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to expand the area of grain crops cultivated by intensive techniques in 1986 must be ensured.

Taking part in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session were V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; senior officials of the AUCCTU and union ministries and departments; and chairmen of ASSR councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

ENERGY OFFICIAL NOTES HEAT, POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD270449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The country's energy workers are preparing for winter. Our correspondent Sergey Melchenko brings this report from the Central Controlling Authority for the Integrated Electric Grid of the country:

[Melchenko] Each day, reports on the operation of electric power stations arrive here at the Central Controlling Authority for the Integrated Electric Grid of the USSR. On display screens there is information about the CES, TETS, GRES and nuclear power stations. All summer the grid has been preparing for winter, and already many collectives have reported about their complete preparedness. I am talking with the head of the central authority for the integrated electric grid of the country, Yevgeniy Ivanovich (Petreyev).

[(Petreyev)] Practically all the equipment has been overhauled and only a few units remain. As of 15 November -- that is the control period set for us in the ministry -- all our energy enterprises and electric power stations should receive certificates of readiness for winter.

[Melchenko] But all the same are there any areas of concern today?

[(Petreyev)] We are concerned about the work of the electric power stations of the Transcaucasian republics. So, for example, a new station, the Azerbaijan GRES, has so far been unable to satisfy us as to the result of its preparations for winter. The Tbilisi stations are still working too inconsistently, and the Razdan GRES in Armenia, not far from Yerevan, is also causing us some concern at present.

The neighbors of the Transcaucasian republics, the Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays also do not have everything in order yet. The greatest concern is for the Novocherkassak GRES. Well, we have here a request for the coal workers. One ought to provide fuel of the standard quality for which this electric power station is designed.

[Melchenko] Yevgemiy Ivanovich, how would the Surgut GRES be at the moment?

[(Petreyev)] The Surgut GRES is the central, even crucial problem in the supply of energy not only to Tyumen Oblast, but to the Urals and Kazakhstan. The first unit of the Surgut GRES measuring 800 megawatts, has been successfully put into operation and is now working. Literally any day now we are expecting to switch on the second unit.

[Melchenko] How is the Ministry of Railways managing with its tasks?

[(Petreyev)] It is possible to say that the transportation of liquid fuel is taking place more or less normally. But it is a little worse with coal for a number of electric power stations of the Urals, Central Asia and the Transcaucasian region. We are setting the task, so that whatever the winter is like, the duty of the energy workers, their responsibility and as a matter of honor is to stably supply the national economy with electrical power and with heat.

To a significant extent, the success of our work during the winter will depend also on how that electrical power will be used. Not a single consumer, not a single enterprise, organization, kolkhoz, sovkhoz or community and amenity enterprise should exceed the limits assigned to them for the use of electrical power and heat.

[Melchenko] An elementary, necessary economy.

[(Petreyev)] And we consider that the opportunity does exist, in any enterprise, even in any apartment, to save electricity.

BRIEFS

UZBEK DAM -- Excavation work is nearing an end in Surkhan-Darya Oblast's Tupalang Dam. The 288-meter-high wall of the dam has been completed and about 500 million cubic meters of water is in that reservoir. This will enable the irrigation of tens of thousands of hectares of dry land in that region. Plans are being made in Uzbekistan to raise the number of irrigated lands to 5.5 million hectares by the year 2000. The Soviet state is allocating large amounts of funds for this objective which has been considered within the long-term program for developing land reclamation work. Reclaimed lands are being distributed to farmers free of charge and without time limitations. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Oct 85 GF]

AZERBAIJAN OIL TRANSPORTATION -- Captain Bagir Abdullayev of the tanker "General Arif Khaydarov" has reported that the vessel's crew have fulfilled the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The tanker transported 20,000 tons of oil products in excess of the plan stipulations since the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. As such, it has contributed an additional R85,000 toward the 5-year plan budget. The tanker will transport another 45,000 tons of oil by the end of the year.

The collective of the tanker named after Kasum Manedov has reported that it has fulfilled the targets of the 10-month plan. The collective's seamen have transported 12,000 tons of oil in excess of the plan since the beginning of the year. As such, they have contributed an additional R50,000 toward the 11th 5-Year Plan budget. The tanker will transport another 45,000 tons of oil by the end of the current month. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 22 Oct 85 GF]

RESEARCH ABOARD ORBITAL STATION CONTINUES

LD282057 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Cosmonauts Viktor Savinykh, Vladimir Vasyutin, and Aleksandr Volkov aboard the "Salyut" orbital station are doing geophysical research today. They are photographing the Aral Sea. The pictures make it possible to determine the influence caused on the sea by the irrigation facilities built on rivers discharging waters in it. Ecologists have been using information transmitted from space for a long time. Areas of air and water pollution and forest fires are easily spotted from orbit.

BRIEFS

SUPPLY TO POLAR WORKERS -- A group of workers of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute taking part in the high-latitude aerial expedition "Sever" have flown out from Leningrad for the settlement of Chyrchi. The main task of the expedition is to ensure supplies of necessities to polar workers on the drifting stations North Pole-26 and North Pole-27. At present they are over 1,300 km from the base airfields on Ostrov Zhokhova and (?Chukurdash) and are drifting near the polar center of the Arctic. The problem of moving the North Pole-26 to other ice floes also has to be solved. Before the long polar night the winter shift will be supplied with food, fruit and vegetables, equipment and fuel. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Oct 85 LD]

NEW ILYUSHIN PASSENGER PLANE -- A leading Soviet aircraft designer, German Novozhilov, has announced that the country has developed a new passenger liner. Ilyushin-96 will carry 300 passengers, mail and cargoes to super-long distances of 9,000 km. The new plane will appear on regular routes in the second half of the eighties. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Oct 85 LD]

HALLEY'S COMET PICTURES, PROBE -- An observatory built in the mountains of Central Asia recently has taken pictures of Halley's Comet at a distance of 360 million km. The pictures will make it possible to determine the exact position of the comet and to correct, if necessary, the route of the interplanetary probes speeding toward it. [Excerpts] [Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Oct 85 LD]

COMPUTER-DESIGNED OPERATOR -- Computer technology is being used to help design a 1.5 million kilowatt turbogenerator at Elektrosila, Leningrad. This is the first time an automated designing system has been used in helping create new equipment for a nuclear electricity power station. The third-generation computer has enabled experts to concentrate on creative operations, and the system is already saving about 20 percent of specialists' working time. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Oct 85 LD]

LIZICHEV ADDRESSES BALTIC REGIMENT PARTY MEETING

PM251246 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 Second edition p 2

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel B. Karpov under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections": "Regimental Vanguard"]

[Excerpts] Red Banner Baltic Military District -- The communists of the "N" tank regiment went to their chief meeting of the year in a special mood. They already knew that the regiment had successfully passed the final test and become an excellent-rated regiment and the the socialist pledges had been fulfilled. The regiment's personnel had implemented in full the combat and political training plans and programs and the adopted pledges. To plan high targets and achieve what is planned at all costs -- this is the stance that best expresses the modern understanding of responsibility and duty.

This firm stance was confirmed with new force by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum. Its results orient Communists toward a businesslike and exacting approach to current and long-term affairs. And this was specifically reflected at the regimental report-and-election party meeting, in whose work Colonel General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated.

The meeting was addressed by Col Gen A. Lizichev. The whole life of the party and the country, he said, is subordinated to the great aim of preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress. The recent Party Central Committee plenum approved the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes to the party rules, and the basic guidelines for our country's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000. Tremendous tasks are being posed. We have entered a crucial time in our society's development. The party demands that every Communist, whatever post he holds and wherever he works be aware of his role and place at this crucial state, gear himself up for work in the new way, and lead people.

We army Communists are faced with responsible tasks of enhancing combat readiness and strengthening discipline and order. We must always set an example of the fulfillment of our service and international duty. In resolving the tasks of maintaining combat readiness at the proper level, the Armed Forces do not have the right to stop at what has been achieved.

This is what it is now important for us to bear in mind, Col Gen A. Lizichev went on to say. When we speak of the past and the present, we must also define the prospect for the future, see the major concrete problems, set clear goals, and determine ways to achieve them. There is something for party activists and Communist leaders to think about here.

It is no coincidence that the regiment's scaling of new heights in competition is connected with the Communist leaders' high professional standard. Regiment commander Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Kurmatov and the battalion and company commanders are highly rated specialists. The party committee must continue to keep the officers' professional training constantly in its field of vision.

The speech devoted special attention to ensuring that party organizations continue to persistently improve the style of their activity and resolve tasks with party work methods. During the reports and election Communists must analyze more concretely how the party committee or bureau have led the lower party organizations -- staff, battalion, and company organizations.

It must also become the rule that, whenever a Communist is discussed, an assessment is made of him, proceeding without fail from his party responsibilities and his attitude to his party duty. The Communist must assess himself in accordance with the same principle.

One direction of our work, which is always important for us, is the rallying of the collective. We must struggle resolutely against manifestations of rudeness and the leader's remoteness from subordinates. More attention must be shown to people, for it frequently happens that, instead of helping someone and giving him the support that he really needs at first, they at once start rebuking him for shortcomings and blunders in his work.

It is our constant task to ensure that Communists set a personal example in everything. It is important to foster a sense of modesty in yourself. It is necessary to struggle against so-called communist arrogance. A Communist is not a verbal moralist who only reads morals to others. He is, above all, an educator. He educates with words, but chiefly through personal example and action. Ensuring the Communist's personal example must be the chief task of the secretary of any rank, the party bureau, and the party committee.

Speaking about the Communist's vanguard role, the speaker focused attention on the party member's responsibility. Responsibility also means our party conscience. It means verification of a person's will and ability to see a thing through to the end. It means a shift away from words to deeds. Mobilization must be followed immediately by the organization of work. Today it is not enough for us to convey something to people. Today it is not enough to agitate for a cause. Today we must organize. Today a shift is needed: the accent on organization, the accent on results, the accent on action. If we resolve these questions and if this becomes the work style of every Communist, every party committee, and every commander, success will be ensured.

To be able to look ahead, to define and achieve goals, to be closer to people, to be more modest, to enhance responsibility -- these are what we can call the slogans of the day, Col Gen A. Lizichev emphasized. In the struggle for strong discipline and combat readiness it is necessary to organically pool the efforts of the commander, the staff, and the party organization.

The meeting adopted a resolution directing Communists to strengthen party influence in all spheres of regimental life and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

MARSHAL KOLDUNOV ADDRESSES UNIT PARTY MEETING

PM25 1406 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Second Edition p 2

["Our correspondent" Lieutenant Colonel V. Gavrilenko report: "Reserves Must Be Used"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District -- How to step up the party's influence on further enhancing the unit's combat readiness, improving servicemen's professional skill, and strengthening discipline, organization, and order -- that was the theme discussed at the report and election meeting in the party organization headed by Major A. Voropayev. All aspects of the party committee's activity were subjected to an exacting and critical analysis.

While generally assessing positively what had been done, Communists noted that the party committee lacked initiative and specificity in the leadership of lower-level party organizations and persistence in improving political educational work and ensuring the high effectiveness of socialist competition.

The meeting was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

ARMY POLITICAL DIRECTORATE PLANS DOCUMENTS DEBATE

PM251417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ideological Workers' Conference"]

[Text] An ideological workers' conference has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate which examined tasks connected with organizing the discussion, propagandizing, and explanation of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and changes in the CPSU Rules and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period through 2000.

The conference was addressed by Major General N. Shapalin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate propaganda and Agitation Directorate.

It is important to ensure, the conference stressed, that every military serviceman has a good knowledge of the party's program goals and tasks and the thrust of our domestic and foreign policy and a thorough understanding of the objective need for a substantial acceleration of society's socioeconomic development as the basis for improving the people's well-being and strengthening the socialist motherland's defense might and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS

Volga Military District

PM250906 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 October 1985 First Edition front-pages a report on a drill exercise which identifies "Colonel General V. Patrikeyev" as "commander of the Red Banner Volga Military District forces."

Central Group of Forces

PM241517 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Oct 1985 Second Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "For Economy and Thrift" a 2,000-word article entitled "Two Battalions Competed..." The author, Lieutenant General S. Surodeyev, is identified as "first deputy commander of the Central Group of Forces."

Siberian Military District

PM251427 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 1985 Second Edition carries on page 2 an unattributed article entitled "Just Promises Again..." Within the article, Major General S. Izmalkin is identified as first deputy chief of the Siberian Military District Political Directorate.

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